ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,941—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1893.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
B.I.L. PERIN	3908	750	E. Steps	28th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.I.L. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
B.I.L. VICTORIA	6298	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.I.L. THAMES	4118	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,

Tuesday 5 p.m.

Ex.M.PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.

Saturday

B.I.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.I.L. ROME	5045	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,

Tuesday 5 P.M.

Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.

Saturday.

B.I.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.I.L. VICTORIA	6388	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† Those vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. N. Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undermentioned dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

11th Jan. 24th Jan.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULCH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Bechtinger	4,070	73	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	73	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
TEA	R. Mitis	1,432	250	5th Jan. 1893.
	G. Martini	1,432	500	2nd Jan. ,,
	G. Wallusching	1,432	500	2nd Feb. ,,

PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

AVAILABLE for SIXMONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

TRIESTE on the 12th of each

, PENANG, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
	4,400		8th Jan.

the s.s. NICÆ to Madras

ht, Passage, &c, apply to

JANNI, Agent,
Street, Bombay, December

STEAMERS.

Favourite Passenger
CITY OF VENICE, 3,207
SAIL for LIVERPOOL on
January, 1/4. The Cabins
contains 2 berths. Punkhas.
Class Passengers. No others
on and Stewardess. Crew

LES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

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MARITIMES.
MARSEILLES.
MAURITIUS.

YNE will LEAVE
y, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR
nnection with the Austra-
n, and the Steamer from
r and Mauritius.
RSEILLES for three, six
at specially REDUCED

ssued, including Railway

on board by 1 p.m. in the
ing.

SIMEON, Agent,
23, Esplanade Road.

LINE.

RSEILLES AND
POOL.

Captains. To sail about
Hillcoat.....13th Jan.'93
to London (Overland from
Marseilles to London occupies

y qualified Surgeon and an
fitted out with every com

per Deck.
ther particulars, apply to
. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ay, December 22, 1892.

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phlet form),
he *Bombay Gazette*,
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ombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 4th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 6th January, 10 a.m. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th January, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 tons, on the 5th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st December, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London...by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

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RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

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CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
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EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

SHOULD India's climate settle
Neath the thatching of your pate,
For the baldness of a friar
You will not have long to wait,

IF your hair is slowly thinning,
It is time you turned about
To secure a safe prescription
And prevent its dropping out.

DERMATOLOGISTS all tell us,
And undoubtedly 'tis true;
For a cranium's best interest
Once a week we must shampoo.

JUST explore your polar regions,
Use KEMP'S well-known HAIR DOUCHE too,
It will crown itself with glory,
And your head with hair renew.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GENT'S FELT HATS.

FOR STYLES

UP TO DATE.

HIGH QUALITY. | LOW PRICES.

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HOAR & Co., BOMBAY.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.

A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS

Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.

LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE.

Apply to—

S. R. MISTRY,
Agent for Messrs. Hinks and Son.

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OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LOADED SHOT CARTRIDGES.

ALL our CARTRIDGES, unless otherwise ordered, are loaded according to instructions given in the Field under immediate European supervision.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Daley's Brown, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16" gauge ..... Per	100	8	4	9	4
Do. do. do. do. ..... ,,	1,000	77	0	86	0
Do. Blue, No. 12..... ,,	100	9	4	10	4
Do. do. do. ..... ,,	1,000	87	0	97	0
Do. Green, Nos. 12 and 20 ..... ,,	100	10	0	11	4
Do. do. do. ..... ,,	1,000	94	0	105	0

Loaded with Shultz Powder, As. 8 per 100 extra.

SHULTZ'S WATERPROOF GUNPOWDER.

This Powder gives greater penetration, closer and more even pattern, less recoil, less smoke, less report, less fouling than any other explosive: it has no prejudicial effect upon the Barrels of Guns, and is practically unaffected by Damp.

Charge, as compared with Black Powder, equal by measure, or half by weight.

PRICE: Per Half Tin—Cash, Rs. 2-4; Credit, Rs. 2-8.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

NEW MACHINERY having been Erected, we are now Bottling our Waters at the high pressure of 1[illegible] lb. to the square inch, which is 30 lbs. higher than the pressure usually [illegible]ed.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
And DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will have our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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PRICE ..... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

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Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

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Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

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Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

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Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

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Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

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Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

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Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

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Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

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WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 2-12, Per Pair.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
From Rs. 1-8 Per Dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
FOR DRESS, From Rs. 2-8 PER DOZEN.

DRESS SOCKS,
From Rs. 3-8. Per Pair.

SILK SOCKS.
From Rs. 5-8 Per Pair.

SILK POCKET HADKFS.,
Rs. 2 EACH.

THORPE & CO.,
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NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Just Received Per P. & O. Mail Steamer "Thames."

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Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic,
Do. Scrap.
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Books on Photography.
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Mounts, all sizes.
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Photo Sets, complete.
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Trays, Ebonite.
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Trays, Papier Mache.
Tripods.
Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Vignettes.
Voigtlander's Lenses.
Watson's "Acme" Cameras.
Wratten's Dry Plates.

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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GAIETY THEATRE
9TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director ..... Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
THE BRILLIANT CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
"ALADDIN."
A SPECIAL ILLUMINATED AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
Children Half-price to all parts of the Theatre. Native Servants in charge of Children Half-price.
SCHOOLS BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
Doors open at 5 p.m. Commence at 5-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW,
TUESDAY, & WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3RD & 4TH.
LAST 2 NIGHTS
OF THE
XMAS PANTOMIME
THURSDAY, JANUARY 5TH.
(FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.)
ANDRAN' GREAT OPERA,
"LA MASCOTTE."
MONDAY, JANUARY 9TH.
GILBERT & GROSSMITH'S
LATEST LONDON SENSATION
"HASTE TO THE WEDDING."
(NOT AN OPERA OR COMEDY.)
The Willard Comp'ny is under the direction of Mr. CARL RIEDLE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Boxes to hold Four Rs. 16, Box seats Rs. 4, Orchestra Stalls Rs. 3, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Pit 1.
Military and Navy in Uniform, Half-price to Second and Back Seats.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
BOX PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE GAIETY THEATRE BAR
is under English Management.
ALL LIQUORS
Guaranteed Pure and at
HOTEL PRICES.
Aerated Waters of Messrs ROGERS & Co. on hand.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damage, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.
A. SIMEON, Agent.
Bombay, January 1, 1893.

WANTED
COLLECTING OFFICERS to work under SUB-MANAGERS on Salaries of Rs. 50 to 70 each, exclusive travelling allowance, with prospects of increase in time. The candidates must have a thorough knowledge of Zemindari accounts, land surveying, and zeerat cultivation, and must be used to riding out on out-door work. English knowing men preferred. Apply with copies of credentials to HIS HIGHNESS The MAHARAJAH BAHADOOR of DURBHUNGA.

WANTED,
FOR the Poona Cantonment Committee, an EXECUTIVE OFFICER, to be under the direct control of the Secretary, and to assist that officer in the supervision of Conservancy Accounts and General Administration of the Cantonment.
He must be a man of active and business habits, able to ride, thoroughly acquainted with accounts and the usual routine of an office, and the principles of Sanitation
Pay Rs. 300 per mensem, with an allowance of Rs. 25, per mensem, as conveyance allowance.
Pay, subject to approved service, to rise by yearly increments of Rs. 20, to a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.
Intending applicants should forward with their testimonials in original (which will be returned) a certificate of birth, duly authenticated by a Magistrate.
The successful candidate will be required to give security to the extent of Rs. 2,000, which security will have to be of the class mentioned in Section 39, New Cantonment Code, published in General Orders of the Government of India, No. 631, dated 1st July, 1892.
Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th February, 1893.
The selected candidate will be required to take up his duties on the 1st April, 1893.
E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.
Poona, 28th December, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the Undersigned, SORABJEE FRAMJEE and JOHN SANDS under the firm of FRAMJEE SANDS and Co., has THIS DAY TERMINATED by mutual consent.
The Accounts of the Firm will be Settled and Discharged by their Successors Framjee Sons and Co.—Dated Bombay, this Thirty-First Day of December, 1892.
SORABJEE FRAMJEE,
JOHN SANDS.

REFERRING to the above Notice from this date, I have taken into PARTNERSHIP my Sons BAPUJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE and KHURSEDJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE, and that the business hitherto carried on by the firm of Framjee Sands and Co. will be carried on by us under the style of FRAMJEE SONS and Co.
The accounts of the firm of Framjee, Sands and Co. will be received and settled by Framjee, Sons and Co.
SORABJEE FRAMJEE.
Bombay, 1st January, 1893.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account, and in anticipation of, a Dividend of Rs. 25 0 0 per share of Rs. 500 0 0 paid up.
Rs. 12 8 0 " " Rs. 250 0 0 "
Rs. 6 4 0 " " Rs. 125 0 0 "
Rs. 3 2 0 " " Rs. 62 8 0 "
Re. 1 9 0 " " Rs. 31 4 0 "
for the half-year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st JANUARY, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names ARE on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, January 1, 1893.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend), a Rs. 7-8-0 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st January, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 2, 1893.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend), of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st January, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 2, 1893.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs. 500 paid up, and Rs. 12-8 per Share of Rs. 250 paid up, for the half-year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st January, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, January 2, 1893. Agents.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st January, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, January 2, 1893. Agents.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the Matter of the Estate of DADABHOY BURJORJEE, a Bankrupt, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, who was adjudged a Bankrupt on the 25th November, 1848, under the Ordinance for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors No. 3, of 1846.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of Creditors of the abovenamed Bankrupt will be held by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong on MONDAY, the Sixth Day of March, 1893, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at his Chambers at the Supreme Court House for the purpose of declaring a FINAL DIVIDEND.
No further claims will be received after the Meeting, and in declaring the final dividend, regard will be had to those claims only which shall then have been proved.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1892.
BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Registrar.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-MORROW,
A GRAND CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE ROOMS
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
To commence at 9 p.m.
Admission Re. 1
A few Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.
Tickets can be had at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Colaba Causeway, or at the Door.

THE D'ENSEM-DOYLE COMPANY
WILL, IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL DESIRE, GIVE A
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE,
The Occasion being their
LAST APPEARANCE AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON,
At 5-30, concluding at 7-30.
GREAT SPECIAL OCCASION.
MR D'ENSEM will appear in the Picked Gems of his unique and delightful Entertainment, "Picture Song and Story."
MISS DOYLE will Perform two of her Glorious Violin Solos and the whole Company will take part in
A SUPERB PROGRAMME.
Specially attractive features will be introduced in the marvellous Sceneoscope. Effects for the Delectation of Ladies and Children.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Children and their Servants at the usual rates.
Box Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co.
JAMES MacMAHON,
Director.

LECTURE ON HINDUISM.
THE REV. W. HOOPER, D.D, will DELIVER a LECTURE in the WILSON COLLEGE HALL, Chowpatty, THIS EVENING at 8-30 P.M.
SUBJECT:—"The HINDU DOCTRINE OF TRANSMIGRATION."

NOTICE.
WE HAVE THIS DAY ESTABLISHED ourselves, and are the SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for the PATENT INCANDESCENT GAS-LIGHT.
MAHLER & ROSCHER.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

WANTED.
WANTED,
FOR a COFFEE CURING and BONE CRUSHING ESTABLISHMENT at Hunsur (Mysore Province), a young practical ENGINEER (European) to take charge of the Machinery, and make himself generally useful. Salary, with partially furnished bungalow, Rs. 250 a month. Apply, with copies of Testimonials, to
E. MEYNELL,
Mercara, Coorg.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 24th, 26th, and 27th instant and on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, and MONDAY, the 2nd Proximo, these being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th December, 1892.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.
CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.
THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—
PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.
In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.
ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.
FOR SALE.
ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish New and Second-hand Carriages, by well-known Makers, of every description, such as Canoe-shaped Landous, with Patent Hoods, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Elliptic Spring Victorias, Half Cee Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, and a Cabriolette, Sets of Four-in-Hand and Double Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.
Also the Property of Hon'ble Sir RAYMOND WEST, gone Home.
A Second-hand English-built Barouche, in very good order, by Windover. Price Rs. 800. And a Second-hand Circular Fronted Brougham, Price Rs. 300.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. ..... through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND, Chinchpoogly.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
WEEKLY SALE.
On FRIDAY, the 6th January, at 2 P. M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, as follows:—
5 cases colours.
2 " ruby beads, pearls, and linen buttons.
A choice assortment of very rich and handsome majolica vases and table ornaments in varieties.
1 case albumen in silver cigar and cigarette cases, smoking, writing and dressing requisites, chains, bracelets, photo frames, buttons, studs and links.
One lot of samples of K.O. lamps.
One lot of real silver vases (Dutch-made.
1 case glass inkstands.
1 " combs.
1 " Ladies' hand bags.
1 " hair brushes.
1 " belts.
1 very handsome hall mirror, with ornamented glass frame.
3 pair mirrors with gilt frame.

SALE OF WHISKY, CHAMPAGNE, AND HOCK.
On FRIDAY, the 6th January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, in Meadow Street, No. 21.
On account and at the risk of whom it may concern.
Per S. S. "City of Perth."
S & F H 1-15—15 cases Hopkin's Old Scotch Whisky.
H 16-30—15 cases Hopkin's old Highland Whisky.
H & Co. H 1-5)—40 cases Henon and Co, of Paris, Carte blanche champagne.
10 cases still hock Niersteiner.
5 cases polo bitter.
20 cases Swiss condensed milk.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME MUSIC BOXES.
On FRIDAY, the 6th January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room—
A consignment of very valuable and handsome music boxes, with bells and drums, and spare rollers, play 8 to 12 airs.
1 James McCabe 8 days' clock.
Now on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, January 2, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
1 sweet-toned upright pianoforte, by J. P. Lindner and Son.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Rose and Co.
7 casks J. H. Haywood's bottles of blacking, kid reviver, harness composition, brown polish plate, powder quarts of black ink, waterproofing, &c.
A quantity of household furniture of a gentleman, consisting of dining, writing, and side tables, arm chairs, teapoys, dinner waggon, cots, whatnot, cupboard, sofa, picture, lamp, &c.
On account of the concerned—
101 4—1 case 20 gross brass padlocks, sea water damaged.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong serviceable double seated brougham.
1 light victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong second-hand open car tage.
1 light bamboo cart, with strong bay galloway and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CARLTON WHISKEY FOR SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.
Ex. s. s. Braunfels.
25 boxes, each 1 dozen quarts, Richard Mathews and Co.'s Carlton Whisky, 11 years old.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARETTES, SNUFF, AND CHEROOTS AT THE TOBACCO GODOWNS, ELPHINSTONE BUNDER.
Under instruction from the Liquidators of the Bombay Universal Tobacco Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tobacco Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, at 2 p.m.—
18 cases dark American strip tobacco.
11 " medium do. do.
1 " dark American Cavendish tobacco.
18 " various kinds of cigarettes.
13 " miscellaneous snuff.
1 " cheroots.
1 large barrel containing Golden Virginia tobacco about 700 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.
Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Pali Hill Road, Bandora, on SUNDAY, the 8th January next, at 2 p.m., the handsome blackwood and teakwood F. F. household furniture, plate ware, crockery pictures, clock, Brussels carpet, lamps, wearing apparel, etc., the property of the late THOMAS SEVERSON.
Catalogues can be purchased and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, January 2, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
BONA FIDE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and open carved teakwood and English-made mahogany and walnutwood household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, very handsome large size pier glasses, and sideboard, handsome 18 and 24 lights hanging chandeliers, a handsome strong English-built office brougham by "Kesteven," a powerful bay Arab horse, a strong-built victoria in very good order, a handsome strong English built Landau by "Windower," suitable for a single horse, rich marble tables, the property of Messrs. M. & J. RUSTOMJEE KHARAS.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SUNDAY, the 8th January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, near Mr. Jerazbhoy Peerbhoy Sanitarium, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery, and glassware, very handsome Satsuma and Kanga vases, very rich table ornaments, firstrate oil paintings and water colours, rich Persian carpets, a firstrate rosewood grand square Pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a cooking stove by Smith & Wellstood, table and hanging kerosine lamps, strong built dog-cart with a chestnut horse and harness, one victoria, &c., &c., the property of W. G. TREACHER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.
The bungalow is to let from 15th January.

AUCTION SALE of two very valuable and desirable bungalows at Poona, near the Council Hall, on the Bund Road
Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, Nos. 9 and 10, Queen's Garden, near the Council Hall, Poona, on MONDAY, the 9th January, 1893, at 4 p.m., the following desirable properties situate within the limits of the Poona Cantonments.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the pukka built and tiled upper storied bungalow, stables, and out buildings erected thereon, known as "The Cloisters" and formerly as No. 28 Staff Lines and now as No. 9 Queen's Gardens, situate within the limits of the Cantonment of Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, and containing 21,500 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on the north by the bungalow and premises secondly described, on the south and east by the Public Road, and on the west by the boundary of the bungalow No. 2, Queen's Gardens, belonging to Messrs. Ludha Ebhram, and which bungalow has been for sometime in the occupation of W. M. Fletcher, Esq. and is now vacant.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the pucka built bungalow, stables, well and out buildings erected thereon known as No. 27 Staff Lines, Poona, and now as No. 10, Queen's Gardens, situate within the limits of the cantonment of Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, containing 23,041 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the road adjoining the G. I. P. Railway, on the south by the premises firstly described, on the east by the boundary of the bungalow formerly No. 26, Staff Lines, and now known as "Mansfield Lodge" and No. 2 Queen's Gardens, belonging to Messrs. Ludha, Ebhram & Co.
All the above premises are held by the vendor from Government on the usual occupancy tenancy applicable to property or their cantonment limits and subject to cantonment rule and regulations, but exempted from the rule of immediate evacuation in favor of a military officer, immediate possession will be given on completion of the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, January 2, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.
ON THURSDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
5 bales grey shirtings.
11 " " dhooties.
2 cases white striped mulls.
2 " colored prints.
9 " lemon cambrics.
30 Rolls wire fillet of sizes.

AUCTION SALE OF IVORY.
ON THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Godowns of Mr. Otto Martin, Tamarind Lane, Fort, and by his order and on account and at the risk of Mowjee Pragjee—
1 Case 251 Pieces Ivory Cylinders.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, January 2, 1893.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની ફ્રા૦
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.
Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.
CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and ..... India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
TOTAL FUNDS.....£8,149,829.
All PARTICIPATING POLICIES effected in 1892, at full Annual Premiums, will share in the Profits of their class for TWO FULL YEARS for the term ending 1893.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!
FOR Plain and Fancy-Coloured Ropes for Punkahs, apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."
DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 52.
AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
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TO-DAY.

Proclamation Parade, Maidan, 7 a.m.
Missionary Conference, Wilson College, 10 a.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, The D'Ensem-Doyle Company 9 p.m.
Lecture on "the Hindu Detrine of Transmigration," Wilson College, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The folowing vessels arrived on the 31st:—Gisela (s), from Trieste; Pachumba (s), and City of Venice (s), Karahi; Emir (s), Cardiff; and La Seyne (s), Aden. Yesterday:—Oriental (s), from Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 31st:—H. M. S. Serapis for England; Pemba (s), Persian Gulf; and Suis (s), London. Yesterday:—Imperatrix (s), for Trieste, &c.: and Kapurthala (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. City of Wakefield left the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. Tisela entered the dock on Saturday.

THE "RAST-GOFTAR" ALENDAR.—We have been favoured with a copy of th year's calendar, published with the *Rost Goftar* newspaer, at the *Duftar Ashkara* Press. It is very nealy an elegantly got up, and when hung up on the wall, it fors a desirable decoration. The borders are variously devisd and coloured in gold. The contents are as varied as tey are useful to an everyday business man. The olidays during the year are arranged according to thenionalities for whom they are intended. The High Courtes, income-tax rates, stamp, on hoondies, municipal tow duties, telegraph charges, exchange tables, &c., are ill given in a convenient shape. There is a useful tle which gives the total rainfall for the last thirt years. The Zorosstrian, Hindu, Christian, and Mahmedan eras are given with the names of the twelve maths of each. The table relating to postal matters isopious and useful. This calendar ought to be on th counter of every native merchant and shop-keeper. The *Gujerati* Press also send us a good calendar.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

ON Wednesday, 28th inant, a spoon competition took place at Coorla: distanc 500 and 600 yards. The minimum number (ten) no being present the competitors subscribed the diffence in order to make it a valid competition counting fr the aggregate prizes. The following are the scores

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V Ifles	33	28	6a
Cr-Serg H Black, B V Rifles	30	29	5b
Cr-Serg E W Thomas, B V Rifles	26	31	5c
Qr-Mr-Serg. W Stephens, B V Rifles	28	29	5d
Corpl J D'Souza, B V Rifles	26	25	4

a Handicapped 16 points.
b do 8 do.
c do 4 do. Winner of Spoon.
d do 4 do.

On Friday, 30th instant, two spoon competitons were held: one at 200 and 300 yards; and one at 500 and 600 yards.

Those in the match at 500 and600 yards subscribed in the same manner as for the match on the preions Wednesday. The following are he scores:—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	total.
Cr-Serg H Black, B V Rifles	24	28*	
Serg-Major J H Downing, B V Rifles	28	26	54
Lieut T M English, B V Rifles	24	28	52
Cr-Serg E W Thomas B V Rifles	22	26	48
Serg W G Nicoll, B V Rifles	30	22	47
Corpl J A McKinnon, B V Rifles	25	18	43
Ar-Serg W Boylette, 3 V Rifles	22	19	41
Lieut F W English, B V Rifles	14	20	34
Vol W B Warner, B V Rifles	25	9	34
Vol E Chitts, B V Rifles	19	14	33

* Handicapped 8 Points. Winner of Spoon.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Lieut F W English, B V Rifles	30	30	60*
Lieut T M English, B V Rifles	30	23	53
Serg-Major J H Downing, B V Rifles	27	24	51
Cr-Serg E W Thomas, B V Rifles	31	20	51
Cr-Serg H Black, B V Rifles	29	20	49

* Handicapped 12 Points. Winner of Spoon.

The following members are now handicaped as follows, viz.:—Lieut. F. W. English and Sergeant Major J. H. Downing: 16 points each; Lieut T. M. English, Cr.-Sergt. H. Black, Cr.-Sergt. J. E Brown, and Corp. H. W. Prescott: 12 points each; Lieut. D. J. Sharp, Cr.-Sergt. E.W. Thomas, Sergt. A. Ahdown, Sergt. J. E. Keesa, Sergt. J. A. McKinnon, Corl. G. F. Lund, Sergt.-Major H. Booth, Sergt. Parkin, Lt-Corpl. Fernandes, Qr.-Mr. Serg. A. Lines, Mr. Masey, Ar.-Sergt. Baldock, Mr. A. Breeding, Sergt. W. Fy, and Gunnery Instr. H. Bedford: 8 points each; Gunner A. Bond, Corpl. Herbert, Mr. C. Fuller, Cr.-Serj. Morgan, Vol. M. T. Muller, Ar.-Sergt. W. Boylette, Gunner H. Bromley, Gunner C. H. Butler, Vol. W. Mckeson, Sergt. A. Paterson, Lieut. J. F. Pennock, Leading Seaman, J. Cox, and Corpl. G. Elliott: 4 points each.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the prade state of 31st Decebr:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	32
B "	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	17
C "	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	14
D "	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	17
E "	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	20
F "	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	19
G "	1	1	1	...	3	1	3	38
H } Cadets	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4
I }	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	11
Army Staff	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	8
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	30
Total.....	4	5	5	4	19	2	1	218

* The following officers were on parade, viz.:—Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, A.-D.-C.; Majors R. S. Brown, H. A. Acworth, and T. W. C. Leathem, (Adjutant); Captains J. P. Baird, G. Lund, I. W. Smith, Lord Colin Campbell, and A. F. Soundy, (Pymaster); Lieutenants T. M. English, F. W. Engsh, J. P. Corruforth (Quarter-Master), and J. H. Fertaux; 2nd-Lieutenant C. C. James.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Spoon competition 5 highest scores.

	300 Yds.	700 Yds.	Tal.
Sergt-Maj Becherleg	27	23	0*
Sergt Pinter	19	22	8
Gunner Heskith	17	21	3
Gunner Traylen	15	16	1
Corpl Taylor	22	9	(

* Handicapped 4 points, winner of spoon.

This week's competition will be at the 500 an 800 yards.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY, 1893.

Mon. 2.—Proclamation Parade.
Tues. 3.—G. I. P. Volunteer Camp closes at Lanowli.
Wed. 4.—Meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall, 5-30 m. Subject: "What is Sin?"
Thurs. 5.—"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths. Poona Camp-of-Exercise. Meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall, 5-30 pm. Subject: "The Atonement!"
Fri. 6.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise. Meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall, 5-30 pm. Subject: "Eternal Life!"
Sat. 7.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise. Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall. High Court re-opens. Meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall, 5-30 pm. Subject: "The New Birth!" Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Sun. 8.—Meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall, 5-30 pm. Subject: "The Holy Spirit!" Meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall, 8 pm. Subject: "Christ's Coming Kingdom!"
Mon. 9.—Goyer & Co's Meeting.
Tues. 10.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Wed. 11.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Thurs. 12.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise. Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 13.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Sat. 14.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Mon. 16.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise. Dance at the Yacht Club.
Thurs. 19.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 21.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Mon. 23.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Tues. 24.—Regatta.*
Wed. 25.—Scottish Orphanage Concert, Town Hall.
Thurs. 26.—Regatta.*
Sat. 28.—Close of Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Mon. 30.—Dance at the Yacht Club.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Wed. 8.—Bombay Fine Arts Society's Exhibition opens Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Yacht Club.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Yacht Club.
Tues. 28.—Bombay Races.

MARCH, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races. "Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament. Bombay Races. Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Yacht Club.
Fri. 24.—Dance at the Yacht Club.

APRIL 1893.

Mon. 10.—Dance at the Yacht Club.
* Liable to alteration to meet unforeseen cir

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE THAKORE SAHEB OF PALITANA.

HIS HIGHNESS Mansingjee, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, who has arrived in Bombay for a change, left here for his capital on Saturday last. His Highness the Thakore Saheb, during his short stay in Bombay, visited several public institutions and places of interest in the city and has been much pleased by what he has seen here. Last week his Highness visited the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals and the Veterinary College, Parel, where he was received by the Superintendent Captain Mills, who showed him all the wards in the hospital. Captain Mills afterwards visited his Highness's place, and he was much pleased by seeing several of the Thakore Saheb's countrybreds. His Highness is a young and intelligent Thakore, and is very fond of manly games and sports, and possesses one of the largest collections of highbreds. His Highness paid a visit to Lady Harris at Government House, Malabar Point, and was present at an "At Home" given by his Excellency Lord Harris. His Highness was introduced by his Excellency the Governor to Lord Hawke who, accompanied by Captain Poore, A.-D.C. paid a return visit to his Highness at his bungalow "Eden Hall," Camballa Hill, where he was very cordially received by his Highness, and, while departing, was garlanded with flowers and presented with superb bouquets. His Highness also paid visits to the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Hon. Mr. Trevor, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Mr. Justice Fulton, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, and Dr. Martin, all of whom paid his Highness return visits. Many of the English officials who have come in contact with his Highness speak in very eulogistic terms about him, and have been favourably impressed for his obliging politeness, his excellent knowledge of English, and his general acquirements. H. H. Mansingjee has a somewhat commanding and athletic appearance, and his bearing and manners are gentlemanly and self-possessed beyond the average. He is fond of applying himself to veterinary science and to photography, which he practises during intervals of state business. His Highness was engaged on Saturday last in receiving visits from various European and native gentlemen, and shortly before 9 p. m. left "Eden Hall," his Highness's temporary residence, in a carriage and pair, accompanied by Mr. Lalajee Haridas, his Private Secretary, and Mr. Cosman Jamal, Bombay Agent to his Highness, for the Grant Road Station, where on alighting from his carriage, was received on the platform by a large number of his friends and subjects residing in Bombay. His Highness shook hands with those present on the platform, and entered the saloon, where he was presented with many garlands of flowers, and superb bouquets. Koomar Moolawalla, Prince of Jalpoor, Darha, was a passenger by the same train.

THE NEW INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

THE Patent Incandescent Gas Light, advertised in another column, is a very ingenious invention, and the patentee is Dr. Carl Aner von Welsbach. Only a few months ago an additional improvement on the above was made, and by this improvement much brighter light, clear, cool, and steady, and a considerable saving in the consumption of gas, and besides the incandescent net work is strengthened. As soon as the new invention was known to the public in general a sudden turn in lighting took place in the whole of Europe, South America, and Brazil; in several of the towns where electric light was introduced the Gas Company had to lose their business and they were in the verge of failing, when of a sudden their chances turned as soon as the Patent Incandescent gas light was invented and introduced on their burners; the electric light had to be abandoned, and the gas company regained their former, and even more their strength. In Vienna, for instance, everywhere the Patent Incandescent gas light is used, and introduced instead of electric light—why? because it has many advantages, while the electric light has none. To lay down electric light plant is very expensive, but such is not the case with the Patent Incandescent gas light. The complete Incandescent gas light is so handy, writes a correspondent, that you can fix on any gas burner a tube which has five very small holes from which the gas forces through on it is placed the burner with the network without any screw. The advantages in using the Patent Incandescent gas light are: (1) The cost in putting up this light is much cheaper than the electric light. (2) The working of the same is 2-3rd cheaper, and has proved the cheapest, best, and steadier light. (3) In lighting up large hotels and places of business, the saving of gas is enormous. It has made very rapid progress and has been successful, the large hotels, public places of business, and private houses have taken up this light; in fact, so much so that the manufacturers are not able to meet the orders even after having themselves extended their factory. In England, Austria, Hungary, Germany, France, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, South America, Brazil, and Switzerland. In fact, in every country in the world the light has been introduced within the last six months, and many other towns in the above-mentioned countries have applied for these lights, but the order could not be executed as stated above until March 1893. There are also reflecters for the lights and globes of variegated colours and shapes. Three different patent burners are in use; one for general use; another for public streets which has a lever with a tube on a side to make small and large light, and the third one with a lever and a tube in the centre to make small and large lights, when required, by a lever. Messrs. Mahler and Roscher are the sole agents in India for the Patent Incandescent gas light and they have opened their place of business at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

THE D'ENSEM-DOYLE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I went, last evening, to the Novelty Theatre, to hear and see the D'Ensem-Doyle Company. The audience was not large owing to the counter-attraction of the pantomine, but it made up in enthusiasm for its want of numbers. Never has such high class music been surpassed in Bombay, and seldom equalled. The singing of the gifted soprano and the playing by Miss Doyle, the violionist, were each exquisitely rendered. The organ and piano playing was well executed, and was quite a treat in its way. One unusual and pleasing feature of the performance was the exhibition of coloured sterioscopic slides, magnified to a large diameter by the oxy-hydrozen light, views of the life of Christ, various Scriptural scenes, many views of brooks and rivers, photographs of statuary pieces from the Louvre, scenes illustrative of Longfellow's song of the Village Blacksmith were very cleverly exhibited, and were explained or rather illustrated by songs sung by the baritone who has an excellent voice, and what is still more, has so clear an articulation that you can without difficulty hear every word of the songs given by him. He sang Goundd's Nazareth, the Village Blacksmith, and others. He is also a good reciter and an excellent mimic. Altogether it was a first class musical as well as scientific performance. Nothing was sung or recited which would offend the most fastidious taste. I promise every one who goes a rich treat, and I intend to go again. I would only suggest that the prices should be reduced a little, say to Rs. 3 for the stalls and Rs. 2 for the dress circle. *La belle sifteuse* followed out this plan, and got good audiences from that time.—Yours, &c.

A LOVER OF GOOD MUSIC.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please correct a slight mistake in your notice of my account of "Four Months in Persia," which appeared in your issue of to-day.

My services were not lent by the Government of India to the Imperial Tobacco Corporation of Persia, but I went out to Persia to draw up a report under a private arrangement with the Corporation, while on leave at home.—Yours, &c.,

C. E. BIDDULPH.

Secunderabad, (Deccan), Dec. 30.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ON Friday last, Vunmali Hurgovindass, a cotton merchant, living at Bhooleshwar, entrusted to his *munim* the sum of Rs. 16,582, and instructed him to pay the same to the firm of Muljee Jeowraj at Mandvi. The *munim* left his master's firm with the money, but as he did not return until the evening the master made enquiries and found that the *munim* had not paid the money to Muljee Jeowraj's firm. The master reported the matter to the police, who are in search of the accused.

THE *Pioneer* thinks the resignation of Sir George Greaves seems to offer a good opportunity for carrying out that last remaining item on the programme of military reforms, the abolition of the Presidency commands.

MR. CLEVELAND has instructed Senator Gorman to undertake the formation of a joint Commission to ——— a Tariff Bill to be introduced into a new meets.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY AND TRIAL BY JURY.

THE following is the reply of the Bombay Government to the inquiries addressed to them by the Government of India in reference to the working of the system of trial by jury in this Presidency:—

No. 7105 OF 1890.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 19th December, 1890.

From W. Lee-Warner, Esquire, Secretary to Government, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 741, dated the 31st May, 1890, requesting that the working of the system of trial by jury in this Presidency may be considered, and the opinion of this Government reported as to its merits, and as to the improvements, if any, called for in its application.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that the system of trial by jury prevails in the city of Bombay and in the districts of Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Thana, and Surat, and the city of Kurrachee, into which places, except Bombay and Poona, it has been introduced since the year 1884. The number of jurors is 9 in Bombay and 5 in each of the other districts. The offences triable by jury in the districts are:—

Poona—Offences under Chapters VIII, XI, XII, XVI, XVII, XVIII, or any of said chapters, with Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, punishable with death, transportation for life, transportation or imprisonment for a period exceeding 10 years, or abetments of or attempts to commit such offences.

Ahmedabad—All offences punishable with death.

Belgaum—All offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.

Thana and Surat—All offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.

City of Kurrachee—All offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.

3. The questions that arise out of your letter under reply appear, I am to say, to be first, the general question of the relative advantages and disadvantages of the system of trial by jury as it exists in this Presidency, and secondly, the special question whether juries show an undue tenderness or timidity in dealing with cases of murder. The High Court and certain selected officers to whom these questions were referred for report, and copies of whose replies are appended, were also asked to make any suggestions for the modification of the present system which divides cases triable by a jury from those not so triable according to degrees of punishment.

4. From the replies received the Governor in Council find, I am to state, that there is on the first point referred a general consensus of opinion that the system is not if looked at from a purely judicial point of view, more successful than the system of trial by a judge and assessors. The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court regrets that it was not introduced with more caution; and other Judges of the High Court and the Mofussil regard it as having at the least no special judicial merits. Though none of the officers consulted advocate the total abolition of trial by jury, they merely hesitate to do so chiefly because of its popularity with a portion of the native public and the consequent collateral political advantages which attend it. Only two Judges advocte the extension of the system to places other than those in which it at present exists, but even so, with certain limitations.

5. With regard to the question of the effect of the system in connection with trials for offences against human life, there is a practical unanimity of opinion that trial by jury does not work satisfactorily, and that in any extension of the system to other parts of the Presidency such offences should be excluded from the category of those triable by juries. There is, further, a tolerably general agreement that such offences should cease to be triable by juries in at least three of the cities where it now exists. The Honourable Mr. Justice Telang is led to the conclusion that murder cases should cease to be put before a jury in Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum. The Honourable Mr. Justice Farran, considers that the notorious antipathy of a large population is Surat and Ahmedabad to capital punishment foredoomed the system of trial by jury to failure in those centres.

6. On the question of the classification of offences triable by jury there is much divergency of opinion. Some of the Judges advocate a classification based on the nature of the offence, and add recommendations of the cases that should be excluded; others would include all cases, except murder, triable exclusively by a Court of Sessions. None, it may be observed, expressly approve of the present classification according to the degree of punishment.

7. I am now to state the conclusions at which the Governor in Council has arrived on the evidence before him. I am to observe that the subject had, before the receipt of your letter, been engaging the attention of the Governor in Council in connection with the steady increase of murders in this Presidency. An examination of the results of trials for murder in jury and non-jury districts showed that there was but little difference in the percentage of convictions in the two sets of districts: 57·8 per cent. in the jury districts and 55·7 per cent. in the others in the period 1881-84 before the introduction of trial by jury. In the next four years, 1885-88, there was a decided falling off in all districts in the proportion of convictions; but, whereas in the non-jury districts the fall was only from 55·7 to 48·0 or 17·4 per cent., in the jury districts it was from 57·8 to 38·8 or 32·8 per cent. A similar examination in four jury districts, as compared with four non-jury districts of jury cases other than murder tried in 1885-88 showed that a somewhat smaller percentage of persons were convicted in the non-jury districts; 55·0 per cent. in the jury districts; and 51·6 per cent. in the others; but this, it is observed, is exclusively due to the fact that a larger proportion of convictions, viz., 58·4 per cent., was obtained in the class of serious offences against property in the jury districts as against 41·0 per cent. in the non-jury districts. In the other classes of cases, viz:—

(i) against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice,

(ii) serious offences against the person (excluding murder),

(iii) offences against marriages,

the percentages of convictions in the non-jury districts were respectively 68·0, 65·6, and 45·4, as compared with 36·7, 58·7, and 25·0 in the jury districts. The results of these examinations would seem to show that, except in cases of serious offences against property, in which, according to some of the Judges, juries are unduly eager to convict, trial by jury results in many more probably improper escapes of guilty persons from justice than trial without a jury. I am, however, to point out that some deduction from the number of convictions in the latter case has probably to be made to allow for reversals of the Sessions Judges' judgments by the High Court on appeal. Taking this into account, the differences, though considerable, do not appear to the Governor in Council to render the case against the retention of juries so strong as at first sight it would appear to be. It may be admitted that for preserving the peace and well-being of the empire, the jury system is not needed by Government. It is in some measure out of harmony with our system of government, which does not certainly recognize any necessity for the Government being kept in check by the assumed higher public morality of juries. In the very cases in which this last principle would operate most strongly, that is, in cases of a political aspect, it is almost universally admitted that the use of juries might be attended with public danger. The Governor in Council is, however, of opinion that the political aspect of the question ought not to be lost sight of in discussing it. In this country the jury system is looked on with considerable pride by the pretty large class whose idea of progress consists in the imitation of English institutions. The more interested they thus become in the jury system, the better on the whole will it work in their hands or with their aid. They would certainly resent its extinction, and their reclamations would find echoes elsewhere. Again, the use of juries, when fairly good juries can be had, possesses some undoubted advantages. It prevents the main principles of justice and legal reasoning from being hidden away in technicalities. Every thing laid before a jury has to receive a popular exposition and be submitted to common-sense tests. The jurymen themselves receive and carry away a true idea of legal principles. They learn that the Judges are acute, wise, and impartial, and see how really difficult a task adjudication is. They diffuse these experiences and the consequent regard for law and the judicial administration throughout society. Culprits, again, who are condemned on the verdict of a jury can never say that they have been sacrificed to official ammosity or prejudice. The jury form a group always ready to contradict any such assertion. It appears to the Governor in Council that it is a distinct benefit to have the odium of apparently harsh decisions thus taken off the shoulders of the official class.

8. The Governor in Council believe, from the reports before him, that the system may be considered moderately successful at Bombay, Kurrachee, Poona, and Thana. These are all places where the jurors are selected from a fairly large and varied society in which their minds have become enlarged, and they are consequently less the slaves of caste feeling or personal influence than elsewhere in the Mofussil. The elements required to enable the system to work successfully appear to the Governor in Council to be—(1) a tolerably large and mixed community; (2) a fairly high standard of general education; (3) a competent Bench and Bar. On this last point I am to observe that Mofussil Judges in this Presidency having had absolutely no practice at the Bar must necessarily, as a rule, be inexperienced in the task of addressing a jury effectively. The oral exposition of legal principles and the effective presentation of the results of a large mass of contradictory evidence require special ability or special training, which is not, under present circumstances, attainable in India. The whole experience of Mofussil Judges in this Presidency in the civil cases which form the great bulk of their work, is gained in dealing with them unaided by jury or assessors on their own judgment, the reasons for which they give in writing. The judgments are subject to appeal, except in petty cases. In this way there is a very effective administration of justice. The points of fact and law are publicly argued in all important cases twice over and carefully examined in recorded judgments. It can hardly be asserted that, from the purely judicial point of view, the method of investigation which has been found most effective in civil cases is not also the best for criminal cases. The ability of the Judges being specially trained to this kind of work naturally succeeds best in it. The carefully written judgment of a responsible officer in a criminal case, free from the slips of an oral charge and subject to appeal, affords generally a better prospect of exact justice than the verdict of a jury. For this reason, then, the extension of the jury system does not appear desirable. Moreover, the Governor in Council is not aware that in those parts of this Presidency in which the jury system has not been introduced there is any public call for it, and it is only in response to such a call that the system ought to be introduced. Again, the desirable intermixture of classes of the community qualified to serve on juries is not found in the districts to which the system has not yet been extended, and even in some of the places where juries are now employed a complaint is made that the local sentiment against taking life renders convictions very difficult of attainment.

9. Where however the jury system exists, it ought not, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, to be abolished, except on clear proof, for the particular Sessions Division, of flagrant abuse or failure. Where it is retained all cases committed for trial and triable exclusively by the Sessions Court ought, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, to be tried by jury, with the exception (by mere omission) of political cases and of those relating to the Army and Navy. In particular Sessions Divisions there might be an exception also of capital cases, but this is an exception that should be cautiously made. In Ahmedabad at least and possibly elsewhere the exception of capital cases may be forced upon Government, but it must be remembered that any marked increase in the proportion of convictions resulting from the abolition of the jury system might tend to diminish confidence in the administration of justice. On the other hand, if there were no great increase, the change would be of no effect in making crime more perilous to the criminal. At the same time the present system is not devoid of scandal, as shown by the Judge of Ahmedabad. Mr. Fulton mentions a case tried by him this year in which the jury acquitted of murder, and on the same evidence he convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and the conviction was upheld on appeal, although the same jury as assessors gave their opinions by a majority of 4 to 1 in favour of acquittal.

10. The Governor in Council, I am to add, considers that it might be desirable, as a measure of practical administration, to have an annual report from each Sessions Court, in which juries are employed, on any features of their working which seem to the Session's Judge to be worthy of remark. On these might follow an annual revision and republication of the list of cases triable in each Sessions Division by jury. The system could thus be expanded or contracted according to the results of experience, without provoking particular comment. The reports should be sent through the High Court, in order that Government might have the benefit of the higher view and wider experience of the Judges sitting there.

11. The above, I am to state, are the principles on which this Government is disposed to proceed in dealing with the system of trial by jury. The Governor in Council will, however, await the views of the Governor-General in Council in reply to this letter before taking any action upon them.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

KATHIAWAR GORDON MEMORIAL FUND.

PRESIDENT—The Political Agent in Kathiawar, Honorary Secretaries—Mr. C. W. Waddington, Acting Principal, Rajkumar College; Captain Delamaine, 23rd Bombay Rifles. In addition to the sums Rs. 1,000 promised by H. H. the Nawab of Junagad and H. H. Maharaja of Bhownagur and Rs. 500 by the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, as previously reported, the following Chiefs have promised subscriptions:—H. H. the Jam Saheb, Rs. 1,000; The Raj Sahib of Wankaner, Rs. 500; The Thakore Sahib of Rajkot, Rs 400,; The Thakore Sahib of Dhrole, Rs 400,; Wala Lakhman Meram of Jetpur, Rs 300. Subscriptions will be received by the Honorary Secretaries to the credit of the fund at the Bhownagur Branch of the Bank of Bombay. A meeting of the subscribers will shortly be called to elect a working committee and decide on the form of memorial. Capt. R Scallon, commanding Rajkote, the officers of the Agency, and the officers of the 23rd Bombay Rifles have consented to join the committee.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT CHICKLI.

The following are the names of the three Barwatiahs whose names had not transpired when we gave the details of the engagement between Lt. Gordon and the Barwatiahs at Chikhli:—

Ebrahim Bhojo Veero, a nephew—sister's son—of Movar Sadwani. Asuria Juma, brother's son of Movar Sadwani, who had very recently entered the Kutch State Police. Bhaiji, a Rajput. The name of a Barwatiah given as Rukhad Somani is not correct. It should be Rano Somani. He was one of the two who had endeavoured to escape, and offering resistance, was killed. He had run away with Lt. Gordon's sword. All together sixteen guns belonging to the Barwatiahs have been found. Six double barrelled muzzle-loaders and ten single barrelled; twelve swords and about 500 bullets and about thirty pounds of gunpowder.

Lieut. Gordon's horse and the horses of two other Sowars were wounded. The following are the names of the three wounded policemen referred to in our previous reports:—Motal Khan, Khanji Jeewabhai, and Goolab Gori. The property looted by the Barwatiahs at Jikiali under Morvi, about three or four days before the engagement, has also been recovered.

Duffedar Mohmud Shakar and Naik Haji Sajan were buried in the Malya cemetery with military honours. Captain Delamaine of the 23rd Bombay Rifles who had gone to the scene of the engagement in company of Khan Sahib Phirozshaw Maneckji, Police Inspector, Halar and Surat, to make a plan and photograph of the ground, has returned.—*Khathiawar Times.*

THE LATE DIWAN OF DHRANGADRA.

IT is with deep regret, writes the *Kathiawar Times*, that we announce the death, at the age of 55, of Rao Sahib Narayen Balkrishna Bhajeker, the Diwan of Dhrangadra, which melancholy event took place about four days ago at Bombay, whither he had gone on two months' leave. Mr. Bhajeker had a long and useful career. He was Inamdar of Mouje Bhoje, Chiravut and Ghanchhunt in the Zillahs of Poona, Tanna, and Ratnagiri and had entered Government service as a Maratha Korkoon in the Alienation Department, Bombay Presidency, in the year 1855. In 1864 he was Government Prosecutor, Tanna District, and had greatly helped in the administration of justice. In the year following he was declared qualified for the office of Munsiff by her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and in 1871 he was appointed Government Pleader in the Courts of the Poona District. After a year he was employed as District Officer in the Sanghli State during the joint administration. In 1876 he was given permission to practice as a Vakil in all the Courts of the Indore State by his Highness Maharaja Tookojirao Holkar. Mr. Bhajeker was appointed to the post of the Sar Nyayadhish of the Jamnagar State by his Highness the Jam Sahib in 1877, which post he retained till 6th May, 1885. During his term of office he had greatly helped in the Census works of 1881. On 22nd May, 1885 he had accepted the appointment of adviser and Hazur Assistant-to his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Dhrole, but resigned it in June next on accepting the appointment of Sir Nyayadhish of the Dhrangadra State, where as Sir Nyayadhish Mr. Bhajeker served for about six years. In the middle of the last year he was appointed Diwan of the State in consideration of his excellent services to the State. In Mr. Bhajeker the Dhrangadra State has lost a very valuable Officer and his untimely death is being greatly deplored. He leaves a large family with a number of grand children to mourn his loss. His eldest son is a B. A., LL. B., practising in Bombay.

THE Paris *Temps* announces that the special commission which has been sitting at Toulon to conduct experiments in the use of petroleum on torpedo boats has decided against the use of this form of fuel.

THE imports into France during the first eleven months of the present year amounted in value to £160,338,000, a decrease on the corresponding period of £11,320,000. The exports were valued at £128,800,000, an increase of £440,000.

DISTURBANCE ON THE MAIDAN.

ON Saturday last several spectators, who had gone to see the cricket match between Lord Hawke's team and the Parsees, were charged before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with obstructing the police in the execution of their lawful duties. It appeared that on Friday last Pherozshaw Byramjee was ejected by some members of the Parsee Gymkhana from the enclosure round the cricket ground. Just then Manockjee Cowasjee and Pestonjee Hormusjee, who are friends of Pherozshah, came on the scene, and they assaulted a member of the Parsee Gymkhana. They were arrested by Constable Ellis, who sent them to the police look-up by two sepoys. When the sepoys were returning from the police station, Rustum Dimar and Phirozshah Jeewanjee threw stones at them. A large number of Parsee lads, numbering about 200, collected there, and began to create disturbance. The police arrested Pherozshaw and Rustum, both of whom are cooks, and removed them also to the police station. Naovroji Hormusjee then tried to enter the police *chowkey* but he was warned not to do so, and as he did not obey the orders of the police he was also taken into custody. The Magistrate sentenced Maneckji Cawasjee to pay a fine of Rs. 5, whilst the other accused were warned and discharged.

Kondi Gunvant, Prabhakar Krishna, Krishna Vishnu, and Luxman Dajeeba were also charged with disobeying the lawful orders of the police and assaulting a policeman in the execution of his duties. It appeared that the accused were seated on the branch of a tree overhanging a *mandup*. The owner of the *mandup* asked them to get down, stating that there was every possibility of the branch being broken in which case they might fall on the inmates of the *mandup*, and consequently injure them. The accused did not heed to what the owner of the *mandup* said, and consequently they were arrested by a policeman. Mr. Dixit, solicitor, who defended the accused, said the last accused was a Graduate of the Bombay University, while the second and the third accused were the students of the Grant Medical College, and they were therefore less likely to make mischief in the face of the order of the police. The accused were seated on a tree. The policeman pulled one of the legs of one of them, and so they were going to complain about the policeman's conduct to a European police officer when the police arrested the accused. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 5, whilst the others were warned and discharged.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade of in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·210	Calm	2	66·6	52·1	94	0·13	0·13	−0·32
Agra	30·237	N E	4	67·1	54·3	87	0·81	0·81	+0·66
Cawnpore...	30·194	Calm	1	71·0	51·0	94	0·04	0·13	...
Allahabad..	30·175	E N E	2	80·5	56·9	75	0·02	0·32	−0·25
Jhansi	30·214	S E	2	75·2	54·2	81	...	0·16	−0·06
Jacobsabad..	30·247	Calm	3	65·4	47·1	97	...	0·21	+0·21
Karachi	30·229	N E	12	73·0	51·5	76	...	...

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 31.

A FURTHER advance of 1-16d. took place in the price of Bar Siver in London yesterday, at 38 5-16d per oz.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 5-16 higher, at £63 15-16; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 83 cents, demand Exchange on London having advanced ¼ cent, to 4·87½ dollars. Consols in London were unaltered at 98; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher at 108¼. The Bank of England rate was still 3 per cent.; and the market rates of discount on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank paper were 1⅞ and 2 per cent., respectively. A small amount of extra Indian Council Bills on Bombay were placed yesterday, at 1s. 2⅛d., which shows an advance of 1-32d. on the price obtained for extra Bills, and is the same as the bulk of the Wire Transfers fetched on the previous day; and is ⅛d higher than Wednesday's regular allotment rate. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, however, remained at 1s. 2⅛d. The weekly Specie shipments consisted of £110,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold—all for this port. French Rentes in Paris declined ⅛ per cent. to 95⅝, the political uneasiness continuing. Paris Exchange on London was unchanged, at frcs. 25·13.

There is no further financial news to hand this morning, either from London or New York, both markets being closed until Tuesday for the New Year holidays.

The Wheat Market became firm yesterday at an advance of ½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White and of 1d. in White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 2d. and 6s. per cental respectively, ex-Quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,150,000 quarters, or 50,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate. Linseed was steady at last quotations.

Spot Mid-Uplands Cotton was 1-16d. higher in Liverpool yesterday, at 5 5-16d. per lb.; and Broach and Tinnevellys, of all grades, were higher to the same extent; while American Arrivals were 3-64d. dearer for January-February deliveries, unchanged for January-February, and 1-64d. higher in the more distant positions, the extreme quotations being 5½d. for Dec.-Jan. and 5 21-64d. for April-May deliveries. The market closed firm; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 6,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 17,000 bales. The market will remain closed until Tuesday. The Manchester market was firm, with an upward tendency in prices.

The total Sales of Cotton on Liverpool for the three business days in the week ending yesterday were 21,000 bales, including 1,000 East Indian; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 39,000 bales. The Imports were 93,000 bales. The total Stock had become greater by 41,000 bales; while that of Surats remained at 21,000 bales; and compared with the two previous years, the former was 157,000 bales heavier than in 1891 and 675,000 bales more than in 1890. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 480,000 bales, while of Surats, there were 1,000 bales less in sight; and the figures to date, as given below, show, in the total supply for all Europe, a decrease of 285,000 bales, compared with last year's, and an increase of 767,000 bales as against those for the year before; and, in the case of East Indians, a falling off of 24,000 bales, and 219,000 bales in the same comparison. Ready Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool was yesterday 1-16d. dearer than on the previous Friday; while Arrivals were 3-32d. to ⅛d. per lb. higher; the spot price showing an advance of 1⅛d. on the rate ruling at the same time last year, and of ⅛d. on that of the year before.

In New York yesterday, 9¼ cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands; but March Futures were 4 points lower, at 9·84 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 25,000 bales, making again a much higher week than in both the two preceding years, the falling off this season being now 1,262,000 bales, and 938,000 bales, compared with 1891 and 1890, respectively. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 4,710,000 bales, compared with 4½ million bales visible at the end of last week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	168,000	229,000	253,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	23,000	63,000	107,000
„ „ Continent	52,000	55,000	100,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	3,536,000	4,798,000	4,474,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	1,319,000	1,927,000	1,672,000
„ to Continent do.	950,000	1,188,000	1,406,000
„ Stock in the Ports	1,150,000	1,310,000	881,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	4,310,000	4,595,190	3,542,940
„ „ Surats	166,000	190,030	385,239
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,585,000	1,427,800	909,740
„ London	4,000	8,000	22,870
American Afloat	140,000	335,000	225,000
East Indian „	6,000	10,000	10,000
Total	1,735,000	1,780,800	1,167,610
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 5-16d.	4 3-16d.	5 3-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	4 3-8d.	3 11-16d.	4 1-16d.
Difference	15-16d.	4d.	1⅛

Locally, only a small business has been done in Cotton to-day; but the tone of the Market has remained firm, and the late advance in rates has been maintained. Exporters have bought 200 bales of ready new Oomrawattee, at Rs. 247; and 150 Bengals, at Rs. 220; while the Mills have taken only 200 new Khangaum, at Rs. 245 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent to-day by shippers, the former market having been steady, and the latter firm; but prices show no change in any description.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,643	bales.
Wheat	17,222	cwts.
Linseed	4,501	„
Rapeseed	2,244	„
Gingelly	14,557	„
Groundnuts	5,002	„
Rice	7,972	„

The Banks, and Freight, Stock and Share markets are closed for New Year holidays until Tuesday.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st Jan., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	1	2	34 p.m.	1	18
Suez	1	1	30 p.m.	1	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 1st Jan., 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	49	...	6
„ Kurrachee	...	11	...	1
„ Madras	...	53	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 31.

10 p.m. ... 74·4

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1.

6 a.m. ... 71·2
10 a.m. ... 75·4
2 p.m. ... 81·4
4 p.m. ... 81·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JUSSAWALLA—January 1, at her residence, opposite Moos Buildings, Grant Road, Bai Cooverbai, daughter of Mr. Cawasji Jamsetji Jussawalla, and sister of Messrs. Edulji and Bazanji Cawasji Jussawalla. Funeral this (Monday) morning at 7 o'clock. Deeply regretted.

BERAR.

MARRIAGE.

HORSBRUGH—MACKENZIE—December 30, at St. Thomas' Church, Akola, Berar, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev. S. Morley and the Rev. H. MacDuff Robert Patrick Horsbrugh, Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps, son of the late William Horsbrugh, Esq., of Cupar Fifeshire, Scotland, to Mary Millicent, second daughter of Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie, I.S.C., Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WEEKES—Dec 9, at the Mansion House, Hurst Pierpoint, wife of Arthur Weekes, J P, C C, Ben C S, (ret), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COPPOCK—THOMPSON—Oct 25, at S. Paul's Church, Fish Creek, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, Cannock, only son of Capt Coppock, to Isabella Violet Osborne, only daughter of the late Edmund P A Thompson, Esq, of the India Office.

FORBES—TAYLOR—Nov 19, at La Veta, U S A, Stewart Vobart, son of the late Lt-Col Charles Forbes, Bombay Army, to Christine Charlotte, younger daughter of Col R T Taylor, late Commanding Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

JONES—CLARKE—Dec 8, at Upminster Parish Church, Essex, Owen Clayton Jones, M B, Oxon, of Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, to Marion Alexander, second daughter of Capt D R Clarke, late Ben S C.

SHAW—RECORD—Dec 8, at St James's, West Hampstead, Maj Lt-Col F G Shaw, Madras Army, of Sheddon Hall, Ootacamund, Madras, and Heath Burn Hall, Carrigaline, county Cork, to Lillie, daughter of the late J C Record, Esq of Prospect House, Ealing.

SHIRRES—NICHOLSON—Dec 12, at Newthorpe, Queen's-road, Aberdeen, Leslie P Shirres, B A (Cantab), of H M Indian C S, to Mary Oliphant, elder daughter of Prof Alleyne Nicholson, Aberdeen University.

DEATHS.

ANSON—Dec 8, at Salcomb, S Devon, after a few days' illness, Virginia Arnold Anson, the dear wife of Elward Hamilton Anson, late of the Ben C S.

CRAUFORD—Dec 10, at 12, Norland-place, Notting Hill, W, Mary Margaret, widow of the late Clifford Crauford, H E I C, aged 74.

ELD—Dec 8, at The Cliffe, Limpley Stoke, Charlotte Isabella, widow of Col Lionel Percy, D Eld, late of the Bengal Army and fourth daughter of the late Colin Campbell, Physician-General of Bengal, aged 72.

FRITH—Dec 3, at the Presbytery, Culford-road, Kingsland, Robert John Frith, son of the late Robert Firth, Esq, of Bombay, aged 55.

MACKENZIE—Dec 7, suddenly, at Heathfield Reigate, surrey, Hannah, widow of Capt Alexander Mackenzie, of Old Ross-shire, late H E I C's Madras Army, aged 87.

NASH—Dec 12, at Bath, Catharina Harper, widow of the late John Pearson Nash, M D, Surg-Maj (Ret), of H M Madras Army, aged 73.

READ—Dec 10, at 18, Saint James's-square, Lt-Col Alexander Beresford Read, late Madras Army, aged 71.

SMITH—Dec 8, at the residence of Mrs William Mackwood, Moradabad Villa, 193, Selhurst-road, South Norwood, Francis Smith, late partner in the late firm of Mackwood and Co, Colombo, aged 67.

THOMPSON—Dec 13, at Kensington, Georgina, widow of Sir Augustus Rivers Thompson, K C S I, C I E, aged 58.

WOODWARD—Dec 13 at Clevedon, Somerset, Julia, widow of Richard Woodward, Esq, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, and daughter of the late James Lean, Esq, of Clifton, Bristol, aged 86.

WILSON—Dec 29, at Hornsey, London, Marian Lothian, the beloved wife of Thomas Wilson, of Bombay and London.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY, 2, 1893.

AT the threshold of the New Year, instead of taking stock of the events of 1892 which belong to the past, it may be useful and instructive to pass in review a few of the questions and problems, which will occupy the attention and may perchance task the energies of mankind at home and abroad in 1893. The "Ninety-Three" which has just commenced is the centenary of the Quatre Vingt Treize which furnished Victor Hugo with a theme for the most thrilling of his novel tragedies. A hundred years ago the incorruptible Robespierre was the man of destiny in Paris, and Panama scandals were not even thought of. If a Citizen Delahaye of the period had arisen and charged a hundred and fifty representatives of the people with corruption, the first thought of every one would have been that they were the recipients of the gold of Pitt; either his head or those of the denounced would have fallen under the swift knife of the guillotine before the public had recovered from its stupefaction. Things are different now and we need not expect that the present year will see the accused deputies even sent to Cayenne or Lambessa, as they would have been for less in the time of the Empire. They will no doubt be pitilessly put out of public life, but their dishonoured heads will not be taken from their shoulders. The second Republic decreed the abolition of the death penalty for political offences and under the Third Republic it is only the Anarchists who resort to the methods in favour in 1793, when political reforms had to be carried through *per fas aut nefas*. This is certainly a distinct step in advance. But it may be doubted whether the Anarchists will be left a monopoly of the most effective means of striking terror. It may become necessary to terrorise the terrorists. The Reign of Terror perished with the "Sea-green Incorruptible," on the scaffold to which he had consigned the public enemies and most of his own. Last year the French Assembly passed a law punishing the use of explosives for the purpose of destroying life or property as a capital crime. It is possible that the present year will place a Ministry in power which may run the risk of putting this law in force. The experience of Russia does not show that the application of the death penalty is always successful. It has failed in that country in putting an end to the use of explosives as a means of terrorising the government and society. But, however this may be, the Government of the Republic has armed itself with the power to deal out the sternest punishment to Anarchists. The duel between Society and Anarchy will probably be fought out with knives and hatchets. With what weapons will the Republicans defend themselves from the Boulangists and Monarchists who are now charging them with wholesale corruption? When ex-ministers can only say that had they not augmented the Secret Service money—which is measured by millions—by pickings and stealings from the Panama and other funds, the Republican press would have become tainted with monarchical ideas, and the Republic would have been overthrown, it is clear that the attack is stronger than the defence. The political situation in France is one of absorbing interest, and he would be a rash prophet who would pretend to predict the denouement.

On the other side of the Channel we shall see before this month expires the reassembling of the Parliament elected last year. The Queen's Speech, it is already rumoured, will be one of the biggest on record, and in the opinion of the "Ins" and the "Outs" alike one of the most momentous. The new Home Rule Bill will be only one of the important questions which her Majesty will recommend to the attention of Parliament. Measures dealing with social subjects will occupy a large place in the Speech. The Government majority at its utmost will be forty-two, and it is the confident expectation of the Opposition that it will go to pieces in the first three months. Nevertheless even those who are most disposed to count on this contingency own to an apprehension that the Ministry may keep its majority and by the free use of the closure, force through the House the long list of measures which will be introduced immediately after the opening of the Session. It is stated that it has been decided not to re-elect Mr. Leonard Courteney, Chairman of Committees, as, being a Liberal Unionist, he would not agree to the rigorous application of the closure in the Committee stage of the Government Bills. Mr. Frederic Greenwood sees just two chances of safety. One is, that by Heaven's grace Mr. Gladstone may be forced upon the retrospective track, and repent him a little, and "his repentance, if known, would add a pathetic and conciliating chapter to his history." But even the repentance of the Prime Minister, Mr. Greenwood on second thoughts recognises, would be quite unavailing:—"For the mischief he has done has the terrible distinction of being irremediable. Vast as his influence still is, even he could not undo it now." Besides—"Repentance is not in his nature. Certain qualities essential to repentance are not in his mind, and even if he could repent, small would be our profit." There is, therefore, only the other chance—"that he may be taken away"—words which Mr. Greenwood admits may have an ugly look, but are to be explained by the fact that Mr. Gladstone himself must be aware that he has kindled much of evil passion in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, and that the hatred he has evoked, "though in terrible excess and worse than indefensible finds expression in the awful wish" that he should die. "While by his exercise of a baleful influence over half the country he has drawn its love to himself, he has aroused a fierce untoward spirit of hate in the other half." As Mr. Greenwood has the faculty of seeing everything from the point of view of an incurable pessimist, it is not necessary that we should take literally this desponding view of the situation. So depressed is he that he is convinced that the taking away of the present Prime Minister would not improve matters in the least, but on the contrary make them worse than ever. A great restraining Conservative influence would be removed, and the radical and socialistic forces now kept under some control would become the plaything of men like Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Morley, Mr. Chamberlain, and the Conservative leaders,—Tory—Democrats, and others whom the latter has demoralised. Each and all of them would go into the market with large parcels of socialist legislation for sale, and the enormous mischief which has been already done by and through the Radical Unionists would be consummated. If these gloomy forebodings are destined to be realised the historian of the coming Parliamentary Session will have to add some very dismal chapters to the national annals.

In India, fortunately, we may hope for something better—unless indeed the Silver Deluge that has long been predicted shall come upon us before the 31st of next December, and reduce the rupee to nine pence. Even if that calamity be imminent it may be averted by the timely closing of the Mints to the private coinage of silver; a measure which is already in the air. There are those who hold that immediately upon the submission of the report of Lord Herschell's Committee to the Secretary of State for India, the necessary steps will be taken for the establishment of a gold standard in India, and the first of those steps will probably be the closing of the Mints to private coinage. It is not our intention to intrude on the prerogatives of Zadkiel, and predict what will happen. Our task is the humdrum one of pointing to the questions which await an answer, and will probably receive it during the next twelve months. The year will certainly be marked by the creation and assembling of the enlarged Councils to be constituted under the Indian Councils Act passed in the last Session of the last Parliament. For some reason or another, or perhaps for none, great secrecy has been observed in regard to the proposed measures for giving effect to the provisions of the new Councils Act. All that is known definitely is that the Municipalities of the Presidency Cities will have a voice in the selection of members to be recommended to the Government for appointment to seats on the Councils; and that the local boards and certain voluntary associations will have the same privilege. Whether the maximum or the minimum number of members will be at first appointed is one of the details which will be disclosed within the next month or two. It must be confessed that but little curiosity is manifested on this and other points connected with the enlargement of the Councils. Somewhat similar apathy is manifested in regard to the meeting of the National Congress at Allahabad—probably the last of the series. The outlook on the Frontier is not in any way disquieting. Lord Roberts must not take it amiss if the fact that the long-talked of mission to Jellalabad has been indefinitely postponed, has had a tranquilising effect on the public mind. The burning questions that were the source of so much anxiety to some of our contemporaries a few months since, appear to have burned themselves out. The Afghan rebellions have subsided under the pressure of the Amir's battalions and the winter snows. In March next, Sir George White will take over charge of the magnificent military machine which Lord Roberts has done so much to strengthen and perfect. In the Bombay Presidency, we shall probably lose the valuable services of a gallant soldier. Sir George Greaves' successor has not yet been appointed, even by rumour; his name is one of the secrets which the new year will disclose. Barring the unforeseen it would appear as if the year may pass without bringing war in its train either on the Indian frontier, or in Europe. Germany will pass her new Military Bill; but its fruits will not be fully gathered until the year 1913. France can not well choose the present year to declare war; for it has yet to be seen whether the Republic can escape being submerged by "the deluge of mud" which the Monarchists are pouring out over it. Russia has her hands full with another famine. All which makes for peace, if not for progress in the year 1893.

THE magnificent piece of plate sent home for Sir Seymour King, K.C.I.E., M.P., by the members of the European Civil Services in India, was greatly admired by all who had the pleasure of assisting at the interesting ceremony at 25, Cornwall Gardens, on Saturday, the 9th ult. The gathering, we hear, was representative of all branches of the Service, and the presence of Sir Steuart Bayley gave point to a remark made by Sir Roper Lethbridge. "We know," he observed, "that the great bulk of the Services that we represent this afternoon are quite unrepresented, both at the India Office and at Simla, except by such good friends as we have in both places amongst the *corps d'elite*, men whom we all appreciate and all admire—the Covenanted Civil Servants." As to Sir Roper's confident expectation that Lord Kimberley will receive a deputation, there is a proverb about the unwisdom of reckoning chickens before they are hatched, a homely saying which naturally occurs when we think of a statesman so fond of what Lord Salisbury calls poultry-yard metaphors. The ex-member for North Kensington was apparently unaware that Lord Kimberley has in effect declined to fall in with a suggestion that he should be deputationized by representatives of the Services, but he has with his customary fairness promised to study an exhaustive memorandum of the grievances still remaining unredressed. This statement was laid before him through Mr. George Russell, who is showing a sympathetic interest in the matter. After Sir R. Lethbridge's introductory observations, Sir Alfred Croft, who ably represented the subscribers, made an excellent speech in which he referred in glowing, though not exaggerated terms to Sir Seymour King's great services. It is quite true as Sir A. Croft said, that the hon. member for Hull's advocacy is all the more valuable, because it is well known that he supports no claim and advocates no cause, of the merits and justice of which he is not thoughtly satisfied and convinced. Sir A. Croft only did a simple act of justice when he spoke so warmly of Mr. Edward Jenkins's tact in the Parliamentary Inquiry. That gentleman's assistance to the Association was not confined to the preparation of their case for submission to the Select Committee of the House of Commons. As Chairman of the London Committee, especially in the early stages of the agitation, he did effective work which has scarcely been appreciated in India. There were others, too, without whose co-operation, as Sir Seymour King would be the first to admit, his labours would not have been so successful. He cannot forget that the late Mr. Bradlaugh (to mention only one name) by identifying himself prominently with the claims of the Uncovenanted officials, as they were then an are to some extent still called, rendered important aid. But it was Sir Seymour King who initiated the Parliamentary movement, and upon his shoulders fell the chief share of the work inside the House of Commons. Any member of that assembly deserved a testimonial it is Sir Seymour King. To those who had opportunities of noticing with what skill, courage, and perseverance he fought the question step by step, writes a home correspondent, and finally conquering the indifference of his brother members, this graceful recognition of his unceasing labours is a source of deep gratification.

THE victory of Lord Hawke's team in

TELEGRAMS.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 1.

I hear, on what appears to be good authority, that Sir George Greaves has asked leave to resign his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a Resolution was passed deprecating the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver or the introduction of a gold standard in India as being fraught with serious economic loss and political danger.

RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 30.

An order has been issued by the Governor of Turkestan in which he expresses his full satisfaction at the manner in which the expedition to the Pamirs has been carried out, and thanks Colonel Yanoff and others for their services.

THE PARIS OUTRAGE.

PARIS, DEC. 30.

Huten, a former Boulangist Emiry, has been arrested here, in connection with the explosion at the Prefecture of Police.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN PARIS.

PARIS, DEC. 31.

Considerable anxiety is felt by the authorities here owing to the activity of the Socialists and Anarchists, who are believed to be organising centres of revolutionary action throughout Paris.

SUSPICIOUS DISCOVERY IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

A parcel, containing two pounds of blasting powder, was found this morning in a narrow passage abutting on the Rathmines Chapel, which is one of the largest edifices in Dublin.

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

LONDON DEC. 31.

Owing to the hardening tendency in the prices of cotton there is a prospect of the strike in Lancashire coming to an end. Negotiations have been with a view to arranging a conference between the masters and men on the basis of a reduction of wages and general short time, subject to an increase as soon as an improvement in trade permits it.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.

The Directors of the Charted Mercantile Bank notify that the subscriptions to the "A" shares warrant their proceeding with the allotment of them.

They have summoned a meeting on the 3st inst., to consider the advisability of registering the Bank as a limited Company, under the old title with the addition of the word "limited."

LATER.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Mercantile Bank, held yesterday, the registration of the Bank as a limited Company was agreed to.

SIR EUAN SMITH.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

Sir Euan Smith is about to return to Morocco, where he has been appointed to higher post.

MRS. LANGTRY.

Mrs. Langtry is pronounced to be out of danger.

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

THE GRAND ANNUAL.

Mr. Thomas' Simpleton, 10st. 13lb.	1
Messrs. Gregory and Hadden's Rivedale, 10st.	2
Mr. Myer's Prince Imperial, 9st. 3lb.	3

The favourite won by one and a half lengths. Time—3 min. and 52 3-5 secs.

THE SELLING PONY SCURY.

Mr. Goff's Petticoat, 7st. 5lb.	1
Mr. Ashkirk's Zuleika, 7st. 3lb.	2
Mr. Brault's Glengarry, 7st. 8lb.	3

This was a close race, and the favorite again won by half-a-length. Time—1 min. and 2 secs.

THE INNOVATION HANDIAP.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Preeminant, 10st.	1
Mr. Charles' Lady Editha, 9st. 5lb.	2
Mr. Thomson's Tug, 7st 4lb	3

The favourite won by ½ length. Time.—1 min. and 47 2-5 secs. Twelve started, inuding Spring, Effie, Mayhorn, and Senora.

THE DHURBHUNGA CUP.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Highorn, 10st	1
The Maharajah of Patiala's Westminste, 6st. 7lb.	2
Mr. Payne's Ben Bolt, 7st. 3lb	3

The second horse was the favorite as it was thought Highborn was overweighd. The grand race resulted in the winner passing the post by a neck ahead. Time.—3 min. and 19 secs.

THE CHOWRINGHEE PLATE

Gregory's Whimbrel, 9st. 7lb.	1
Gregory's Miladi, 9st.	2
Miss' Orlando, 8st. 3lb.	3

Betting: 5 to 1 against Whimbrel and Miladi, and 4 to 1 on Orlando. Won by ½ length. Also ran Sitaur, Minihaha, Fossiker, and Vixen. Thirteen started. Time—1 min. and 16 2-50 secs.

THE PONY HANDICAP.

The Maharajah of Patiala's Nectar, 8st. 6lb.	1
The Firm's Senora, 9st. 6lb.	2
Captain Gordon's Rex, 8st. 9lb.	3

Won by three lengths. Time—1 min. and 37 2-5 secs.

THE WELLER HANDICAP.

Lord Beresford's Killaloe, 11st. 2lb.	1
Major McDougall's Shears, 10st. 5lb.	2
Mr. Kook's Outlaw, 10st. 2lb.	3

Won by half a length. Time—2 min. and 46 4-5 secs.

MADRAS RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

THE PARLAKIMIDI RUBBLE RACE.

Mr. Gopaul's Royal Oak, 10st., Thompson	1
Mr. MacCartie's Canopus, 10st., Owner	2
Mr. Woolmer's Chandler, 11st., Mr. Stewart	3

Also ran Gold. Time—3 min. and 56 secs.

THE BOBBILI PURSE.

Rajah Moodu Krishna's Honeybee, 8st. 7lb., Kendall	1
Mr. Dignum's The Judge, 8st. 7lb., Thompson	2
Mr. Woolmer's Silver Queen, 8st. 7lb., Gibbs	3

Also ran Come Away. Time—min. and 19¼ secs.

THE VENKATAGIRI HANDICAP.

Mr. Woolmer's Monk, 8st. 12lb., Gibbs,	1
Mr. Ernest's Myasmya, 8st. 10lb., Rider	2
Mr. Armstrong's Regius, 7st. 12lb., Mirza	3

Time—3 min. and 20 sec.

THE CONNEMARA STEEPLECHASE.

Mr. Dignum's Magistrate, 12st., Mr. Stuart	1
Captain Holmes' Safe Cure, 10st., Mr. MacCartie	2
Mr. Gerard's Dolly, 9st. 7lb., Mirza	3

Time—3 min. and 38 secs.

THE ADES PURSE.

Mr. Abdoola bin Faras' Merrily, 7st. 11lb., Ebrahim	1
The Rajah of Vizianagram's Fedora 10st., Kendall	2
Mr. Dignum's Plaintiff, 7st. 9lb., Gibbs	3

Also ran Artist and Sirius. Time—3 min. and 45½ secs.

THE TRAVANCORE HANDICAP.

Mr. Desaraj Ur's Beeswing, 8st. 10lb. Kendall	1
Mr. Horne's Mabel, 9st. 7lb., Mr. Armstrong	dead heat
The Adyar Confederacy's Pickle, 8st. 2lb., Thompson	dead heat

There was a dead heat for the second place. Also ran Speed of Thought, Brilliant, Parakeetoo, and Showhiman. Time—1 min. 54½ sec.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 1.

News from Gilgit reports that Captain Wallace is doing well. Dr. Luard expects that he will completely regain the use of his leg. All is quiet in Chillas. Dr. Robinson is on his way to Chitral.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE'S FIRST DURBAR.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's first speech in the Durbar, at Jhansi, on Friday, was one which fully displayed the new Lieutenant-Governor's decision of character, and will doubtless have a marked effect in many quarters used to official pampering. Referring to the indebtedness of the land-owners of Jhansi his Honor remarked: "The condition of the land-owners of Jhansi has been the subject of much anxiety to Government. They were found from various causes to be much in debt, and lands were passing into the hands of strangers and money-lenders. In 1882 an Act was passed to enable the Government to relieve encumbered estates, and a special judge was sent down here to work the Act. Debts were enquired into and, where possible, claims of creditors were cut down. I cannot enter here into the details of the special judge's work. It would be enough to remind you that claims that amounted to 16½ lakhs were reduced to 7½ lakhs, and more than 3½ lakhs were lent by Government to indebted zemindars in order to pay their debts. Most of this money has been punctually repaid, and I am afraid in some cases that some of those freed from debt have incurred fresh loans, but I believe that in many cases the intentions of Government actuated by a desire to help you, have been fulfilled. It is not possible, however, to help those who will not help themselves or to keep imprudent and extravagant men from ruining their estates." Referring to state crime in districts of the non-regulation province in the Mutiny year his Honour said that for some time afterwards the district of Lalitpur bore a bad character, but for a long time, especially when Colonel Lister was Deputy Commissioner, was peaceful. He hoped that all will understand that disorder of this kind is not permitted by the British Government. The criminals have been punished and the district disarmed. If the peace be again disturbed they will know how to deal with those who disturb it and also with all others who set authority at defiance.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM SUMMERS, M. P.

Mr. William Summers, M. P., died at Allahabad to-day after a short illness. The hon. member came to the station for the purpose of attending the Indian Congress, and was seized with fever which with an old standing internal complaint proved fatal. Civil Surgeon, Dr McConaghey holding out little or no hope of recovery from the first.

THE MADRAS COMMERCIAL BANK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 31.

The directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of ten centum per annum, free of income-tax, for the second half of 1892.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, DEC. 31.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Orion, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	4 3-8

The Manchester Market has been firm, upward tendency.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	95¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 15-16
Bar Silver	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	21,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	93,000	"
" " Surats	3,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,585,000	"
" " Surats	21,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	4,000	"

A CHRISTMAS CAMP IN KHANDEISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should not now be writing to you, if it had not been for an unusual occurrence, which had the effect of breaking up our party in a most disstrous manner. We reached our Camp on the 24th, and found it located in a cotton field, on an island, with a nearly dry nullah, on each side. On the 28th, during the afternoon, we noticed a heavy thunder-storm going on towards the west, and we thought it advisable to have trenches dug round our tens. We were kept on tenter hooks till 8 p.m., when, just as we were sitting down to dinner, the storm burst upon us. I can hardly describe the violence of the wind and torrents of rain and hail. It appeared, every minute, as if the dining tent must be uplifted. All hands were engaged in pussing, with might and main, against the sides of the tent to prevent them from being blown in, while the rain poured in through the canvas, drenching the floor. It was the wildest, and most appalling scene outside, the lightning flashed without a moment's intermission, and the force of the wind and hail was such that anyone would have been beaten down if he had ventured outside, and yet the tent was collapsing in spite of all efforts. It was a critical moment. When all hope of saving the tent had been given up, I, and the only other lady of the party, were urged to fly and take refuge in a small tent, tenanted by a little baby and two ayahs. We got there, breathless and drenched through, though the distance was about six yards. And we found that tent also fast giving way. We were in despair; also at this moment, we were told that our sleeping tent had just collapsed. Every moment our fears for our safety increased, and our alarm was not lessened by hearing that the nullahs were rising with appalling rapidity, and we were indeed horrified to see the water rushing like a wall towards us. There was a general *sauve qui peut*, and we found ourselves shortly hoisted up into one or other of the trees in our neighbourhood. By this time, we had a surging torrent beneath us, and we saw the small tent, we had just quitted, slowly subside into the flood. Only two tents were then standing in the Camp. We were cold, wet to the skin, and miserable, wondering what the end would be, when, after about an hour's suspense, we were greatly relieved to hear that the waters were going down, and there was a prospect of getting across the nullah to the main land. We got down the tree somehow, and were carried through the river which was then about three feet high, and running with considerable swiftness, and icy cold. We were intensely thankful to get safely across, and we hurried through the dark night to the tiny village, where we were fortunate in finding a substantially-built shed, comparatively dry and warm, which afforded us shelter for the night. At dawn the gentlemen of the party returned to the scene of the disaster, and were busy for some time trying to unearth the *debris* beneath those tents, which, owing to having been roped to a tree, had not swept away. What was recovered was hopelessly ruined by having been buried in the mud, and a great deal was never recovered at all. We were thankful that no lives were lost, but who could possibly have foreseen such a calamitous ending to what promised to be a successful

CHRISTMAS OUTING.

The following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Percy Ricardo, of Guildford, £236,717; Mr. Herbert Ellis, late of The Priory, East Farleigh, Kent, £157,000; Mr. Edward Cock, J. P., £92,000; Mr. William Porter, late of Thingwall Hall, Birtenhead, Cheshire, £53,000; Lady Mary Vyner, £46,000 (of which is bequeathed £20,000 to the Marchioness of Ripon); Lady Edward Pelham Clinton, £7,000; the Baroness Katharine de Barreto, £3,000; Rev. George Birch-Reynardson, of Eastling Rectory, Faversham, £123,469; Mr. William Hardwick Bradbury, of Oak Lodge, Nightingale-lane, Clapham, £31,050; Mr. James Alabaster, late of The Hollies, Richmond, £17,872.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 16.

The most greedy politician cannot complain of the bill of fare provided for him during the past week. Considering that we are on the threshold of Christmas when party politics should be banished to the planets, the activity of both parties is quite phenomenal. Sir Edward Reed's fulmination against Home Rule has given rise to a good deal of talk, but so far it has not assumed sufficient importance to impair Mr. Gladstone's digestion or interfere with his slumbers. Naturally, the Conservatives look on with a certain amount of satisfaction, but evidently the defection of the hon. member for Cardiff is not a thing to trouble ministers very much when they find the leading organ of the Opposition referring to the incident in the following manner: "If in the distinguished conclave at Hawarden," says the *Times*, "Sir Edward Reed's contribution to Home Rule literature should be ascribed as much to disappointed ambition as to pure and disinterested love of truth, we do not know that the estimate will be regarded by the world at large as seriously inaccurate." In a subsequent letter to the same journal Sir Edward gives himself away in a manner that must be regarded as little short of astounding in the case of so astute a man. Unionists shrug their shoulders, and say "There is not much to be made out of this. We should have heard nothing of the dangers of Home Rule from Sir Edward, if his *amour propre* had not been wounded by Mr. Gladstone." It appears from Sir E. Reed's own words that his too partial friends thought he should have been made First Lord of the Admiralty. He himself expected at least to be offered the post of Secretary in that department. To any one who is at all acquainted with what I may call the internal economy of the Admiralty, the idea of Sir E. Reed being offered either post is preposterous. Whether Mr. Gladstone was justified in offering so old and useful a supporter such a subordinate position as that of a Junior Lord of the Treasury is another matter, but it was clear that his appointment to the Admiralty would not have been felicitous. I met a day or two ago an ex-Minister who knows the ropes as well as anybody, and he said to me: "If Reed had been sent to the Admiralty every man in the office would have resigned." That, of course, was an exaggeration, but it contained a substratum of truth. There might not have been wholesale resignations, but there would have been unlimited friction, as Mr. Gladstone knew very well when he formed his Ministry. Up to the present Mr. Labouchere and Sir E. Reed are the only two disappointed men who have given vent to their wounded pride by snarling at the Government. The rest are not less discontented, but they are afraid to show their feelings lest their future should be interfered with.

We have had plenty of political speaking this week. On Monday the Earl of Rosebery presided at the unveiling of the Gladstone portrait presented to the National Liberal Club by the Canadian admirers of the G. O. M., and though he whispered to a friend of mine that owing to his visit to Windsor Castle he had not been able to prepare a speech, his audience appear to have been satisfied with the quality of his remarks. He was, as usual, humourous, but it was unkind of him to say that Mr. Gladstone's life when it comes to be written will have to be undertaken by a limited liability company, an observation that has been neatly turned to his disadvantage by some of his opponents. Regarding the predictions of an early downfall of the Ministry Lord Rosebery consoled himself by thinking that the Liberal masses did not return those sections of the party who are in a more or less menacing attitude for the purpose of turning out a Liberal Government. Last night, he, with Mr. Asquith, blessed the London Reform Union, which is to be to Metropolitan politics what the National Liberal Federation is to the country generally. He strongly urged once more the inclusion of the city in the area of the London County Council, and there is no doubt that unless the latter body annihilate by extravagance or eccentricity the support now extended to them by the public the measure advocated by Lord Rosebery will be carried within a comparatively short period.

The National Union of Conservative Association—the counterpart of Mr. Schnadhorst's "machine"—has been in session this week in that stronghold of latter-day Conservatism, where, as usual, resolutions have been passed of a kind to give encouragement to those who think that Fair Trade will one of these days supplant the fiscal policy associated with the names of Peel, Cobden, and Bright. However that may be, it is useless to deny that the advocates of "veiled protection" seem to be making some headway, and that they are displaying extraordinary vigour in placing their views before the public. All this no doubt seems very shocking to the Cobden Club, but if that body do not wake up pretty soon they may find some difficulty in dislodging the enemy. The endeavours of the Fair Traders just now is to capture the working class vote in those constituencies where they do not already possess it, but some people say that the alliance between the Protectionist Manufacturers and the Protectionist Agriculturists cannot hold together. Mr. Balfour has graced the proceedings of the Sheffield conference with his presence and has made one or two vigorous speeches, the *piece de resistance* being a remarkably clever dissection of Mr. Morley's address to his constituents at Newcastle last week.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's usual good luck has not deserted him in the trial which ended somewhat unexpectedly on Wednesday in his favour. The proceedings commenced on Monday in one of the least covenient of the courts at the Palace of Justice in the Strand, and the reporters in particular suffered from the lack of proper accommodation. I looked in on the opening day, but I cannot say I found the case very entertaining. It was not until later, when the parties were running a neck and neck race, that the affair became so exciting. Mr. Dadabhai's counsel worked very hard, but Mr. Willis, I should say, is not particularly remarkable for *savoir faire*, at any rate he seemed to be constantly (if I may use a slang expression) rubbing Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams the wrong way. I heard it said that Mr. Justice Cave's colleague from the first appeared to have formed an opinion adverse to the respondent. I confess I saw no evidence of partiality on the Bench, and I was present some time. It was rather amusing to notice the difficulty experienced in pronouncing the sitting member's name correctly. The Clerk of the Court, in reading the long-winded petition, at the commencement of the inquiry, throughout described the hon. gentleman as Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and truly Mr. Murphy, Q.C., who led for Captain Penton, always spoke of the respondent as Mr. Noroji. Mr. Justice Cave, who perhaps had been taking lessons from some Anglo-Indian friend or one of the native barrister's pronounced the name precisely as any one would do in Bombay. A laughable incident occurred whilst I was there. The father of one of Mr. Naoroji's aliens was put into the box, and asked by counsel if the previous witness was his son. "I think so," was the droll reply. A little wit goes a long away in the courts, and everybody from the Judges down to the ushers was for some moments convulsed with laughter. Various accounts of how the petition collapsed on the third day's hearing have been given by imaginative London correspondents of country newspapers, but all are wide of the mark. What happened was this. Mr. Naoroji's astute solicitor, Mr. Cobb, M.P., seeing on Wednesday morning that the other side were apparently despondent, determined to make use of the opportunity to approach them with certain proposals. They had reason to be out of spirits, for already more than one alien, whose name they had succeeded in striking off turned out on examination of the voting papers to be supporters of Captain Penton! In other ways, matters were not going so well for the Conservatives as they hoped, and Mr. Cobb rightly thought that the psychological moment had arrived for making an arrangement with the petitioner's advisers. Although Mr. Naoroji trusted his lawyers implicitly I believe he was not told what their actual intentions were. The negotiations took place during the adjournment, and when the court re-assembled after luncheon, it was announced that the petition would not be proceeded with. Captain Penton, hearing, consented to withdraw on the condition that both parties paid their own costs. In view of the uncertainty of the ultimate result each acted wisely though Mr. Naoroji's friends think it is hard upon him, and no doubt it is, that he should be called upon to pay about £1,000 in defending a seat that he fairly won after a severe fight. Nothing was said about the objection raised by Captain Penton as to the alleged free distribution of the local Liberal newspaper, and Mr. Murphy, I daresay, thought that there had been sufficient catching at straws. The same evening Mr. Naoroji fulfilled a long-standing engagement to lecture on "Indian politics" to those extremely "advanced" reformers, the members of the Democratic Club, in Essex Street. He, of course, received an enthusiastic welcome, and a Miss Goodall—the Democratic Club believes in the equality of the sexes—crowned the conquering hero with a laurel wreath. Our strenuous friend, Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., was in the chair, and, referring to this little act, made some characteristically luminous observations. Said the elect of South Ham that when India heard of the reception given to Mr. Naoroji and of the wreath they would understand that the heart of the Democracy of England responded to the aspirations of a great people who held that a nation need not necessarily remain in subjection to her conqueror. With all respect to Mr. Keir Hardie, this is what is commonly called fustian, though, no doubt to the superior lights of the Democratic Club, it may appear as the highest wisdom. Whatever else may follow from Mr. Naoroji's success, there can be little doubt that one effect of the Central Finsbury investigation will be to help on the re-organization of our registration laws which, judging from the action of the Conservative caucus at Sheffield this week is as much desired by Tories as by Radicals. By all means let greater care be exercised in preparing the register, but let the paid officials—overseers, revising barristers, &c.—be responsible for its accuracy. A few years hence such things as we have heard of this week will be impossible it those employed for registration purposes do their duty, and successful candidates will not run the risk of being deprived of their seats through no fault of theirs. The importance of the Central Finsbury trial in connection with the proposed improvement of our registration system is admitted by many of the papers, whose comments otherwise on the breakdown of the petition are marked by a rare amount of fairness. The *Times* thinks the least said the soonest mended, and does not make any comments. The *Standard* praises Captain Fenton for withdrawing. "It was obvious," we are told, "that the petition could yield only negative results. Mr. Naoroji is fairly entitled to enjoy the fruits of his temporary triumph, and the question whether he is or is not the favoured suitor of Central Finsbury will, in all likelihood, be submitted at no distant date to the arbitrament of the electors themselves." The *Morning Post* says: "There was excellent ground in the first instance for desiring an investigation into the net result, and when that ground gave way at more than one point Captain Penton promptly took the most straightforward and honourable course in his power. He comes out of the engagement, if not victorious, yet with flying colours." The *Post* adds: "It has been a clean-handed fight from beginning to end, and it will certainly not diminish the esteem in which Captain Penton is held by his former constituents." That is a matter of opinion. The *Daily Telegraph* points out as a remarkable feature of the case the number of aliens who, having been naturalised, voted for one whom they looked upon no doubt as an alien—"Albeit of course a native of her Majesty's Indian dominions, like Mr. Naoroji, is as much a subject of the realm as Captain Penton himself." On the whole, the largest circulation in the world, whose chief proprietor is this week entertaining the future Emperor of India at Beaconsfield, considers it a matter of satisfaction that the Parsee gentleman has retained his seat. He has many sympathisers in India who would not have understood our modern system of scrutinising votes, and would have set it down to ineradicable prejudice if the trial had gone the other way." A similar compliment to the intelligence and perspicacity of Mr. Naoroji's sympathisers in India is paid by another Unionist journal, which says:—"Had he been unseated it would of course have been difficult for his countrymen to thoroughly understand the reasons for it, and advantage would certainly have been taken of the opportunity afforded to denounce his exclusion as a fresh act of injustice to India, and the result of a determination to prevent a Parsee from taking his place in Parliament." Why, certainly! The *Daily News* (to come to the Gladstonian papers) declares that only a very embittered and an utterly unreasoning partisanship will be disappointed at the withdrawal of the petition and complaints of a process which enables a rich man like Captain Penton to harass a poor man by expensive and dilatory proceedings. The *Daily Chronicle*, without imparting any want of *bona-fides* to Captain Penton, is constrained to say that his action in lodging the petition, in the first instance, is much to be regretted, and naively suggests that he should cheerfully undertake to defray the costs of his opponent as well as his own! The *Chronicle* waxes eloquent on Mr. Naoroji's unique position in St. Stephen's. "If the petition had gone against him, his Indian fellow-countrymen would have felt his loss as a personal deprivation, and they would have resented his exclusion from Parliament as something in the nature of a national grievance." The writer admits that Mr. Naoroji cannot claim to be a delegate of the peoples of India. "He is only one member of one of the many races settled in our great dependency; but as he is the first Indian native who has been returned to the Imperial Parliament Native Indians of various races naturally look upon him as, in a sense, their representative. They regard his presence in the House of Commons, as Member for an English constituency, as a pledge of the interest taken by the people of this country in the affairs of India. They received the announcement of his election with gratification; and when the result of the petition by which it was attempted to deprive him of his parliamentary honours reaches them they will have the additional satisfaction of knowing that the political rights of an Indian are as sacred in the eye of British law as those of any other citizen of the empire."

As might be supposed, every post brings Mr. Naoroji letters of congratulation one of the first to express his pleasure was the Marquis of Ripon. Simultaneously came a simple note from the Costermongers and Street Vendors' Labour Union, showing that in politics as well in other things extremes meet. Lord Reay has written from his place in Scotland, and one of Mr. Naoroji's admirers among the fair sex, Countess Alice Kearney, sends the following note:—"I am away from home on a speaking tour, but must just write a line to congratulate you and tell you how with my whole heart and soul I rejoice with you. . . . I should have felt it as a personal grief had you lost your seat, and now that the majority is only one, I shall always be thankful that one man, as he wrote and told me, gave up a week of his holiday to stay and vote for you. How India must be rejoicing to-day!" The Gainsborough and District Liberal Club with an eye to business, congratulate Mr. Naoroji, and invite him to visit their town to deliver an address on India. "I need hardly remind you," writes the secretary, "that our member returned for this division pledged to support you in all legitimate demands for the nation to which you have the honor to belong and I am proud to recall the fact that our town was one of these in which the late esteemed Mr. Charles Bradlaugh addressed a large meeting upon India before his visit to that country. Mr. Naoroji is likely to receive a great many more invitations of the same sort before the year is out. Amongst others who have forwarded their congratulations are Messrs. W. A. MacArthur, M. P.; Causton, M. P.; Channing, M. P.; Clough, M. P.; Cane, M. P.; Gourley, M. P.; Donal: Sullivan, M.P.; Conybeare, M. P.; Rowland, M. P.; Schwann, M. P.; McLaren, M. P.; Byles, M. P.; S. Montagu, M. P.; Sir John Phear; Sir W. Wedderburn; the Hon. Ashly and Mrs. Ponsonby; the Cambridge Women's Liberal Association, and the Moral Reform Union. Mr. Naoroji was also congratulated right and left at the great meeting held last night, under the presidency of Citizen Rosebery (as the Foreign Secretary) was styled to "inaugurate" the last new caucus. A Mr. R. G. Seton who, a reference to the Law List shows to be a barrister of eight years' standing, has apperently discovered a mare's nest, an operation not infrequent with denizens of the Temple. He contends that as both parties were equal when the petition is withdrawn, there is at the present time no member of Parliament for Central Finsbury, and that when the House meets the question will arise whether a writ should not issue for a fresh election. Is this sapient gentleman on the lookout for a Revising Barristership? If he is, his services ought to be secured at once.

THE Roumanian Senate, on Dec. 9, by eighty-two votes against four, passed the Bill granting an allowance of 800,000f. annually to the Crown Prince on his marriage with Princess Marie of Edinburgh.

CRICKET.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM *VS.* THE PARSEES.

THE great international cricket match between Lord Hawke's team and the Parsees terminated on Saturday, amidst profound excitement, and was won by the Englishmen by seven runs. When the battle was resumed on Saturday morning the dense gallery which surrounded the scene of conflict were never prepared for the close and exciting lines upon which it was fought out. It was universally admitted the "tail" of the Zoroastrian representatives included some sterling batting exponents, and the probability that they would crown their laurels with another victory did not seem an unlikely eventuality. Precisely at a quarter-past twelve the impatience of the crowd, which numbered fully fifteen thousand, subsided by the appearance of the combatants-in-arms upon the field. The weather was warm, but rendered tolerable by a good strong breeze. The Parsee score stood at fifty-seven, by which they were in a minority of forty-one runs. The obvious policy of the batsmen was rapid scoring, and it was perhaps this eagerness, combined with a deal of excitement towards the conclusion, which caused them to succumb and lose the match. Within just an hour's play the Parsee score had mounted to exactly ninety runs, and every delivery was watched with bated breath. Amidst the tremendous excitement the coolness which the Englishmen maintained was remarkable, and whilst there were still hopes the last two wickets of the Parsees would not snatch the game out of the fire, the confidence of their partisans remained unshaken. The Parsees wanted eight runs to beat. At this most critical juncture, Lord Hawke deputed Hill to assume command of the leather at the Pavilion end. The new bowler, who was fresh and determined in his onslaught, sent down a maiden. Hornsby, who has been the hero of the day, capturing eight of his opponents' wickets for forty runs, carefully disposed his field in the next over. Writer, no doubt, fully aware of the immense responsibility which devolved upon the last wicket, and eager to bring his side off triumphant, made a resolute stroke at Hornsby's last ball in the over. To the intense chagrin of the Zoroastrian army and the frantic exultation of the Englishmen he sent the ball curling into Maclean's hands at square slip, where it was safely caught. The signal defeat which the Englishmen suffered at the hands of their opponents in their first clashing with them, was thus completely wiped out by a struggle, which provided an interest and excitement quite phenomenal. Lord Hawke's team were warmly congratulated by their partisans for their good fortune, and achieving a triumph which was gained by downright sterling cricket. The Indian champions are, beyond all question of doubt, immeasurably superior in bowling, but when the English team got well in hand with the nature of the ground in their subsequent fight, they showed decidedly better form. Their familiarity with the wicket thus enabled the match to be contested on level lines. The result of "the clash of arms" was hailed with intense delight by the European section, who cheered the triumphant party to the echo. The contest provided quite an unprecedented interest and excitement, which will be long remembered in the annals of Bombay cricket.

When the contest was resumed yesterday, at a quarter-past twelve, Daruwalla and Cooper were opposed to the bowling of Gibson and Hornsby. A fever of excitement prevailed. The weather, though warm, was rendered pleasant by a good breeze. Gibson sent down a maiden from the Pavilion side. A close run was made off Hornsby, by Cooper, in the slips, where a little smartness on the part of Maclean could have easily disposed of a wicket. Hornsby, who seemed to have got on the spot, made matters critical for the batsmen. Another single was taken by Cooper, off Gibson, which brought 60 on the board, when he made a cut in the slips, which H. Wright fielded discreditably, allowing a three. But his life was measured. After getting a double to leg, off Hornsby, he placed a catch in Heseltine's hands, and had to retire (Score: 65-7-8). Daruwalla was partnered by Machliwalla, and got a double off Hornsby. He made a hard drive for a single, which was splendidly fielded by Hawke. When Machliwalla obtained a single, off Gibson, 70 was telegraphed. Hornsby sent down a full pitch to Machliwalla, who was not slow in coming down upon it, and hitting it vigorously to this side where Howke in fielding it smartly after running over considerable ground could not prevent a boundary. The score gradually mounted and when Daruwalla made a clean boundary drive, off Gibson, the excitement was tremendous. When Hill held a catch of Daruwalla in the slips, in taking which his hands just touched the ground both Dr. Trask and Mr. Troupe, the umpires, were appealed to. There seemed to be some doubt about it, and when Mr. Troupe decided in favour of the batsman, a vociferous cheer was sent up. But the fortunate batsman had come to the end of his tether, being smartly stumped by C. Wright behind the wickets. (Score: 81-8-10.) Bapasola joined Machliwalla, and every run that could be stolen was taken amidst the wildest excitement, as it wanted by twelve runs to beat the Englishmen's score. Bapasola got a treble in the slips, off Hornsby, which put 90 on the board. At this most exciting stage of the game Lord Hawke put Hill on to bowl at the Pavilion end in place of Gibson. The new bowler sent down a maiden. The crowd watched every ball with bated breath, and when Hornsby bowled Machliwalla with the first ball of his next over, the excitement reached its climax. (Score: 90-9-13.) The last wicket was Writer, who gave a catch off Hornsby's last ball, which was taken by Maclean. The Parsees thus lost the match by seven runs and the victory of the Englishmen was greeted with thunders of applause.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lord Hawke, b Pavri	8	b Writer	0
J H J Hornsby, b Kanga	21	c Gagrat, b Writer	23
A E Gibson, l-b-w b Pavri	3	b Writer	0
C Wright, c Writer, b Pavri	3	b Kanga	24
F Jackson, b Bapasola	39	c Machliwala, b Writer	0
A J L Hill, b Writer	12	c D Kanga, b Writer	7
J S Robinson, c Cooper, b Writer	14	b Writer	0
Vernon, c Bapasola, b Writer	15	b Writer	19
Maclean, run out	5	not out	0
Heseltine, b Writer	1	c Bapasola, b Writer	0
H Wright, not out	10	c Bapasola, b Kanga	M 1
Extras	8	Extras	11
Total	139	Total	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Pavri	75	43	5	3	30	15	2	0
Bapasola	40	33	1	1	15	9	0	0
M Kanga	35	19	1	1	40	15	2	2
R E Mody	25	14	0	0				
Writer	51	16	3	4	80	35	5	8
Gagrat	5	6	0	0				

Pavri and Mody bowled one wide each; Mody bowled two no-balls.

PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Cooper, c Jackson, b Hornsby	1	c Heseltine, b Hornsby	8
Machliwalla, c and b Hornsby	1	b Hornsby	13
Gagrat, run out	0	c Hawke, b Gibson	12
D E Mody, c Jackson, b Hornsby	14	l-b-w Hornsby	0
D D Kanga, l-b-w Hornsby	33	c Jackson, b Gibson	9
M E Pavri, b Hornsby	19	c Robinson, b Hornsby	9
N G Bapasola, b Hill	3	not out	4
M D Kanga, c Heseltine, b Hornsby	10	b Hornsby	14
R E Mody, c Gibson, b Hornsby	37	b Hornsby	4
D Daruwalla, l-b-w b Gibson	9	st C Wright, b Hornsby	10
D N Writer, not out	0	c Maclean, b Hornsby	0
Extras	0	Extras	7
Total	127	Total	90

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Jackson	35	22	1	0	50	20	4	0
Hornsby	135	46	14	7	75	40	8	8
Heseltine	15	14	0	0				
Hill	85	45	8	1	5	0	1	0
Gibson	1	0	0	1	65	23	3	2

DEPARTURE OF LORD HAWKE'S CRICKET TEAM.

LORD HAWKE and the members of his cricket team left Bombay last night by the special mail train, which took the outward English mail packets and letters to Calcutta. Shortly before 10 o'clock Lord Hawke and other members of his team arrived in Government House carriages to the Victoria Terminus, where they were met by Captain Cox, Captain Poore, Captain Nuttall, Messrs. G. P. Gould, Cursetjee Rustomjee Cursetjee, Dorab J. N. Tata, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, J. M. Patell, Rustom K. R. Cama,

ur Mission institutions. If our Mission schools go, ien our Missionaries will have no hold whatever on he educated classes. But in addition to our ducational Missions, which should undoubtedly be arther strengthened, there should be a special gency employed to follow up the work of Mission chools, by engaging in direct soul-saving work. think, work may well be entrusted to Native Chris ians of high intellectual attainments and undoubt d devotion to the Master's cause, for, after all, the ruly efficient agency for work among educated Hindus ust be sought among the educated Christian youth of ndia. The Native Christian community is certainly apable of producing the proper kind of men, if only n earnest effort is made to raise the tone of the native ministry, which is at present so deplorably low. The work of the European missionary is not very successful, or the simple reason that he is not quite in touch with he educated classes, and is unable to attain a real nsight into the workings of the Hindu mind. The stablishment of Young Men's Christian Associations, in the important towns, open to non-Christians, would be of great help in supplementing the work of Mission institutions. It is encouraging to note that during the past three years several Associations have been started in different parts of the country. The future of Christianity in India will depend greatly upon the influence we bring to bear upon the student world, and I have not the least doubt that in accomplishing this object the Young Men's Christian Associations will play no insignificant part. It is most desirable that educational Missionaries should take a more prominent part than they have done hitherto in delivering lectures, for it is they that command the greatest influence among the educated classes. If those who address educated Hindus would dwell oftener upon their personal religious experiences and rely less upon logical demonstration, their words would be more effective, for there is nothing so effectual as "the direct power of living testimony." The absolutely unique truths of Christianity should be set forth in all boldness. "Dare to be downright, with all the uncompromising courage of your own Bible, while with it your watchwords are love, joy, peace, reconciliation." Conclusion.—I have pointed out briefly the (1) *extent* of the influence of English education in India; (2) the *changes* it has effected; and (3) *results* it has produced. I have tried to show the *attitude* of the educated classes towards Christianity. I have touched upon the methods of evangelization that are ordinarily adopted. Those who are eagerly scrutinzing the signs of the times cannot help noticing the working of the hidden leaven of Christianity even among these classes. The force has been inserted, the stir and recovery have begun, and the influence is spreading from point to point, and if we hold on with confidence, and wait and believe and pray, it will not be long before we shall see the whole lump leavened.

The Rev. T. E. Slater, Bangalore, in his paper, of which the following is a condensation, said :—Since the days of Macaulay and Duff the British Government has nurtured two generations of University youths on the literature, philosophy, and science of the West, and on the strong meat of English political ideas, so that a powerful and rapidly increasing *educated class* has been created; men of naturally acute intellects and most assimilative natures; and a class now strong in position, in wealth, and in the new liberal knowledge derived from the West. *A new Missionary Agency*—which forms the subject of this paper—has thus to be supplied, as the special needs of this class, and the duty of the Church in respect to them, have come to be more clearly recognised. The Oxford Brotherhood at Calcutta and the Cambridge Mission at Delhi are the most prominent organised types of this form of effort—Christian centres of light and influence, mainly among those designated 'Young India' or 'New India.' They are the product of two sources—Government and Missionary Schools and Colleges. Thousands of young men pass yearly from the former with their religious beliefs severely shaken, with the reasoning and critical faculty highly cultivated, but with the conscience and the will comparatively untrained; while a similar number pass from the daily instruction and atmosphere of Missionary Institutions with sympathies and convictions set, in many instances, in a Christian direction. Both these classes need to be followed up by organised evangelistic effort. We have over one-third of a million now studying English. If we now go back, say, thirty years, and add about the same number for those previously educated, we may probably reckon that there are about ⅔rds of a million English-speaking people in all India. This gives only one in every 380 of the population. The diffusion of these educated classes, or their relative strength in different parts of the country, is not so difficult to ascertain. In proportion to the population, they are unquestionably *far more numerous in the south*—still more those who have had some kind of *Christian* education—than come Bengal; then Bombay; then—far behind—the N.-W. P., the Punjab and Central Provinces coming last. But in view of the evangelisation of these classes mere numbers form no correct criterion. Their influence far outweighs their numerical strength. It represents in each case a circle, larger or smaller, of which an educated man is the centre; and in reaching him we reach through him an unseen company whom he daily meets in his domestic and social life. The educated classes include a large portion of the gentry and nobility of the country, whom the people implicity follow. It is impossible to exaggerate the power and influence that such men possess. Forming as they do the social and intellectual aristocracy of the country, they are everywhere becoming its brain and voice—a powerful factor in the State—to whom the other classes look as the leaders of public opinion in political and social matters. The severest attacks on their own religion and institutions come from this class. They are all over the country; are accessible not only in the larger cities but in smaller towns, and even in out-of-the-way villages. Social and Cosmopolitan Clubs, Literary Associations and Debating Societies are to be found in most cities. In every District they sit on Municipal and Local Boards, and carry out, with greater or less success, Local Self-Government. They are also members of Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils. They have already influenced the Government of India through the discussions of their National Congress; and they will have to give the cue to a still greater extent, to the much needed social and religious reforms. The importance of reaching this class cannot be overestimated. There is no class that stands more in need of the Gospel. Owing to pantheistic perversion, the depraved yet proud Hindu intellect, which fails to see any necessary connection between conviction and practice—our stoutest obstacle to the progress of the Gospel—needs to be regenerated no less than the heart and conscience. As a Christian country, Britain has created the field before us; and no more important question can be presented to the Church of the present day than its relation to the higher thought and life of India. We have swung the Hindu mind away from the moorings of the past; shall we allow it to drift out upon the 'sunless seas of doubt' or even non-Christian theism? It may be quite true that, before an intellectual nation passes from the stage of instinctive faith and external authority to that of reflective faith and private judgment, it must inevitably go through an epoch of scepticism; but it becomes all the more imperative that we should seek by special agencies to reach this class, and so leaven it with Christian thought and life, that it may not prove a hostile power, alienated in religious feeling from all that is highest in British rule, but that its intelligence, sympathies, and influence may be won to the Christian side. The evangelization of the higher classes has also an important bearing on the Indian Church. If it is to grow in power and influence, in self-support and self-reliance, its accessions must come, not wholly from the lower strata of the population, but also from the upper and wealthier classes; so that the struggling Christian communities may receive some of that munificence which has been so marked a feature of the Hindu religion, and may furnish well-informed, able, and respected men who may successfully address their countrymen. Looking at the class generally and recalling what has been said as to their intellectual and moral condition —which represented the immediate danger we have to seek to avert—a state of religious unsettlement best describes them, degrees greater than what it was twenty years ago. Between the two extremes of a materialistic scepticism and an earnest approach to Christ, a strong undercurrent of religious thought has been observable during the last decade in the direction of what is called Aryan or Vedic Hindusim. This is really the only new attitude worthy of note. *A Purified Hinduism*, set on foot by the Arya Samaj of North India, and fanned by that pride of nationality which has been stirring in the country, and by the zeal and propaganda of the Theosophical Society which extols the past glories of the East; above all, put upon its mettle by the advancing power of Christianity, this Indian Renaissance or Revival, not so much of religion as of philosophy, maintains that, in its purified form, Hinduism is well able to hold its own, against every other form of faith. It has, without doubt, checked for a time the extension of the Christian Church, having come, in many cases, between Christ and the awakened conscience of the Hindus. Briefly described, it opposes Indian theism—the supposed monotheism of the Vedas—to what is called foreign theism, and thus enlists on its side the patriotic preference for Indian literature and thought. This *awakened spirit* —most welcome after the nerveless apathy we have been so long lamenting—clearly shows how the illuminating and quickening power of Christian ideas has modified, and, in some directions, completely changed the religious impressions of the people. The *most remarkable transformation* that has come over the educated Hindu mind is seen in connection with *the idea of God*, and the corresponding idea of *Prayer*. Into the midst of the pantheism of centuries there has slowly penetrated the conception of a Personal and Holy Being—the foundation truth of all real religion. In all modern religious reforms, the vedic idea has been modified by Biblical theism; and in other directions, those who have not studied the Bible for nought, are *reading Christianity into Hinduism*; and, tending more and more to believe in the *unity of all religions*, instead of saying to Christian Missionaries as they did twenty years ago. "It is not true," they now say, 'It is not new.' This movement, which is far more popular—because more really Indian —than Brahmoism ever was, has been for several years past bitterly opposed, in its methods, to organise Christianity; and Hindu preachers, Hindu theological schools, and the Hindu Tract Society, have been the order of the day. The Theosophical Society, which has been from the first a distinctly anti-Christian force, is mainly responsible for this. The opposition, and, to some extent, the Hindu Revival, was thus a forced growth; and now that the theosophical glamour is quietly fading away—though occultism, of which India has been the cradle, will still tyrannise over many minds—the opposition is declining too. Will the Revival survive? In a modified form, it probably will, and for two reasons: (*a*) Christian ideas are in their air everywhere, affecting even those who intend to resist them; (*b*) Scientific ideas, which have already done much to purify mediæval Christianity and many Biblical conceptions, are steadily taking hold of the Indian mind; and these ideas suggest that each religion is best fitted for the race which has evolved it. Under the combined influence, then, of these two currents of ideas—which, with every year of growing enlightenment, promise to draw nearer—there will probably continue to be for some time a desire for a purified Hinduism, as being best suited to the genius and instincts of the people. But the 'strongest' must eventually 'survive;' and we may confidently hope that as the New Testament has already won its place as the standard of India's ethics, so, upheld by science, and transfigured by the spiritual insight and fervour of the East, it will yet be accepted as its final rule of faith and life; that the meditative and devotional nature of the Hindu will yet respond, if not to the systematic theology of the West, to Christ; and, when touched by His grace, will produce, in a true Eastern Church, a type of Christian culture and saintliness as yet unseen. This development, which will naturally attract many of the best minds, will be sure to be sympathetically watched by Christian Missionaries, and can be wisely guided only under the impulse of that larger, brighter, healthier thought now happily prevailing in the best theology of the day; though the final struggle in India will not be between Christianity and a purified Hinduism, but between Christ and unbelief. We may rest assured of two things: first, that only a simple and broad presentation of Christianity, appealing to rational intuitions, attaching less importance to dogma and far more to life, and in touch with all true social and political aspirations, will be accepted by progressive India; and, secondly, that our religion will never become a national power as long as the people feel that it is prejudicial to their native customs and habits of life; that it denationalises those who accept it, and so withdraws from them a large body of their countrymen. With these provisos, the outlook before us, though at present sufficiently perplexing and disheartening, is brightened with hope. We are in times of transition. The way is steadily clearing. Bigoted hostility, though still deep and pronounced, is nothing like what it was. The best thought of India is not towards Hinduism but towards Christ. He who used to be blasphemed is now revered. There is a general admiration of His life and ministry and moral greatness, an acknowledgment that He is the crown of character, the highest product of Nature, though still a holding back from Him the sceptre of Divine authority. One of our greatest encouragements is that many read the Bible privately, together with one or other of the now popular "Lives" of Christ, and other Christian books, and are more impressed and benefited than they will themselves admit. Some of those for whom I have bought expensive copies of the Revised English Bible have been orthodox Brahmins, who a few years ago would not have had such a book in their house under any pretext. The Sanskrit Bible is carefully studied in some of the monasteries of the North; and in many parts of the country there are to be found little knots or sabhas of men, where questions that go to the heart of the Gospel are freely and seriously discussed. A few go further. There is yet an inner circle of confessedly Christians at heart. These admit that our faith is the highest and holiest, and need but the final touch of the Spirit of God to bring them over to open decision. Something like this is often said to me: 'We are conscious of the power of Christ, and that Hinduism as a religion does not satisfy. We feel that our life is full of inconsistencies; but so great are the forces of the society arround us that we are helpless. At present we are unable, mainly through domestic ties, to make the sacrifice that Christianity demands of us. We must continue to imbibe Christian ideas without breaking away from our community. India's great need is that awakening of conscience and religious convictions under a sense of sin and the power of the Cross, which shall courageously and loyally suffer "the loss of all things" that it "may gain Christ and be found in Him." And we must deal wisely and candidly with them about the Bible and our own faith; freeing them from those accretions of human frailty and error which have so often hindered their acceptance by fair-minded and earnest men. Keeping in view these general principles—which can alone ensure even moderate success in one of the most difficult of fields—these classes may be instructed in various ways. I may briefly mention the methods I have myself adopted for many years past: (1) English Lectures. (2) Personal Intercourse. (3) Classes for Bible Study. (4) The Press and English Christian Literature. The time has fully come when a bold "Forward Movement" should be made among the Educated Classes of India. From a missionary point of view there is not a more interesting body of men, and from a political not a more important. Prepared as no other class of the community has been to be moved by the truth, they should be objects of special sympathy and enterprise; and it is earnestly hoped that this Conference, deeply realising its great responsibility, will so press their urgent claims on the Churches and Societies at home that they may be speedily met by the appointment of suitable men, or, better still, by the establishment of Brotherhoods.

Among the gentlemen who addressed the meeting was the Rev. J. McLaurin, Bangalore, who remarked that the question was wide and important; and, as submitted to them, was confined to methods of dealing. It was not the first questing in India, and classes differed as to treatment. Tracts and halls for lectures, and house to house preaching was one of the methods.

Mr. S. R. Modak, of Ahmednagar, said the influences exercised upon the educated classes moulded them, and not the things they were taught. many were unsettled and were atheists without knowing why. Many thought they could hold a Christian belief, and yet not leave their heathen surroundings.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan thought that more sympathy was required for the natives; and that their purposes for education were legitimate as ours.

The Rev. H. W. Waitbrecht, C. M. S., Batala, was of opinion that they should appeal home to send many more educated and consecrated teachers.

The Rev. Mahrice Philips, L. M. & S., Madras, considered that the supticism of the natives was favorable for the Gospel. College graduates who remained heathen in faith and doctrine were their worst enemies. They must have more work and workers among them. Appeals should be made to England and to Europe for help in this direction.

The Rev. A. Lash, C. M. S., Travancore, said it was best not to forget that we are foreigners. We should bear for the educated classes and for natives friendship and love, and make them feel that we are their friends.

The Rev. Ganpatrao Navalkar; the Rev. G. Kerry, B. M. S., Calcutta; Dr. Ewing, of Lahore; Mr. K. C. Bonerjee of Calcutta; the Rev. Henry Haig, of Mysore; the Rev. Mr. Duthie, of Nagarcoil; the Rev. Henry Mawsell, American Methodist Church; Mr. Pomery, of Duff College Calcutta; Dr. Henry Clark, C. M. S., the Rev. L. B. Wolf, of Guntur, and others addressed the meeting, after which the Secretary made several announcements, and the proceedings terminated.

WORK AMONG WOMEN.

At the Afternoon sessions, the Rev. C. Harding, Sholapur, presided; and the subject chosen for discussion was "Work among Women."

Miss Thoburn, of Lucknow, in her paper, said among other things:—The caste that will be highest in the future will be made up of individuals who are capable of a change for the better. They may be "not many mighty, not many noble," they may have neither wealth nor rank, nor great talent, but they will have the vantage ground of freedom, giving them a capacity for growth not possessed by those who have apparently more favoured positions because they are inherited and are not repugnant to taste and custom. This vantage ground is occupied by the Christians. They are numerically so insignificant that, except to the sympathetic observer, their hundred thousands are lost sight of among the hundred millions of Hindus and Mahommedans. And the Christian himself, and even the missionary may under-estimate their importance. But the ratio of increase of converts to Christianity will not only depend upon the efforts of missionaries, but upon the converts, their work, their personal character and the training they receive. This training must be in two lines—for men and women. Christian women are much more prominent and correspondingly more important than Christian men. There are men all over the Empire, wearing more or less modified European dress and occupying all manner of public positions, who profess any or no religion, but there are few women seen in public places, or capable of talking in public places, who are not Christians, and their limited number attracts attention to them. Their prominence is not due to any merit or demerit or choice of their own, but to the freedom which the religion of freedom has brought them, the education it has given, and the duties to which it has called them. Whether fitted to their place or whether still feeling their way to familiarity with their new relations, Christian women are prominent and important in city and country. They are teachers, Bible-women and zenana visitors. When students for the Dufferin medical schools are called for, the Christians are prepared to stand the tests for the scholarships offered. While they have been passing Entrance examination for the past twenty years the first Mahommedan girl has this year matriculated. And so it is that the numerically smallest class of women in India is the most important. To her that hath shall be given. Because of her opportunity, her duty, her representative character and her influence we owe our best Missionary effort to the Christian woman. This work should, be in the first place, evangelistic. In all the cities there are Christians outside the mission circles, whom we never see nor know except when some great occasion brings them all together. There are also Eurasians, who are in fact Indian Christians, and who are in many cases more neglected, less appreciated, but not less important in the Kingdom of Heaven nor in the future of the Indian Church. Identified with these are Europeans also, whose lives will always be spent in India, whose children will grow up and marry and die here. They should know and own the Christians, who have come out of heathenism as brothers and sisters in Christ. House-to-house visitation among these people is as much a duty as the same kind of work in London or New York. Evangelism is also required among the new converts, especially those of the villages where there has been no previous zenana teaching, and where the men have heard and received more truth than the women. When families come together into the Church the women are certain to be more ignorant, more superstitious and consequently less teachable; they are also still timid and doubtful and need women evangelists. A woman can only reach them by going from village to village with her ox-cart and little tent, sitting down in the humble homes, gathering the converts together, talking, unfolding, explaining and leading them to become true and steadfast disciples of the Great Teacher. When we cannot go to the village women we may bring them to us in the persons of their daughters. Teachers cannot always, or often, be placed in remote villages, but the girls can be brought to boarding schools in central stations, and while they live in a manner as nearly like their home life as possible, they may be taught elementary knowledge of books and practical wisdom of the kind that Lemuel's mother commended to her son. And so the evangelistic work passes into the educational. We have in many cases been forced to begin with the latter, and having begun we have taught too much rather than too little; we have let quantity take precedence of quality. We have sometimes forced growths and sometimes prevented development. We have not always remembered that education is endogenous. We have tried sometimes to train the women and girls committed to our care to our customs, but oftener to our ideas of their customs. They may not arrange their houses according to our taste, nor dress as we would choose, but if they have that within them which delights in "whatsoever things are true . . . and whatsoever things are lovely" they will not make serious mistakes. What they do make will be temporary. Meanwhile, we must be patient, and remember the embarrassments of their position. In our schools for Christian girls the moral education should have the first place. This is difficult under the Indian educational system that makes examinations the object of effort for teacher and pupil, but unless the development of the moral character be kept in view our other lessons will do little for the individual or for India. Happily there is no general prejudice against the higher education of Christian girls and there is everything to encourage them to study as far as their ability or circumstances will allow. The educational department asks for able teachers, and will call more loudly when education in India is not the unbalanced, one-sided work it is to-day. Girls' schools will increase, and their teachers are those who are under instruction to-day, the majority of whom are Christians. With the increase of schools Examiners and inspectresses will be required. In literature there is another field. The women and girls who have not yet learned English have almost nothing to read. Foreign thoughts and language can never mean to them what their own tongue used by one of themselves may so easily express. In every direction these are wide opportunities with correspondingly great responsibilites and duties. In addition to the moral education that will manifest itself in home life as well as in public, and the developed intellect equal to the demands of the time, there should be a special missionary education. We should teach to teach Organization is the present-day method, and this missionary efforts should be given the form and permanent force of organization. The Young Women's Christian Association, the Society of Christain Endeavour, or something similar should find place in all our schools. And so education comes back to evangelization. All that is done or planned in any department of the service has but one object—to extend the kingdom of Christ and to glorify His Name.

THE NATIVE CHURCH—THE TRAINING AND POSITION OF ITS MINISTRY.

At the Afternoon Sessions, in the small hall, the Rev. Dhunjibhoy Nowrojee, of Bombay, presided. The subject for discussion was "The Native Church—the training and position of its Ministry."

The Rev. J. P. Jones, M.A., in his paper on the ministry of the Native Church, said:—The Protestant Mission Churches of this land are ministered unto by some 850 ordained native clergymen, a number equal to that of all foreign workers—lay and clerical, male and female. Nearly all of these are engaged in strict pastoral work. The rapid growth of this class of mission agents from 461, a decade ago, to the present number—an increase of 90 per cent.—is very encouraging, notwithstanding the fact that it is still a very small force for so large a Christian community—only one for every 700 souls. It is strongly felt that the progress of Christianity in India must be ever increasingly identified with the development of the native ministry. A few members of this force are variously denominated "ordained evangelists," "superintending pastors," and "assistant missionaries." They are men who are usually of larger experience, better training and more commanding ability than the ordinary pastor; and whose responsibility and influence are correspondingly greater. These are the select and tried few who hold the closest relationship to the missionaries and who are the ripest fruit of our religion in the native church. These are found only in the older and larger missions, where abundant material has been furnished for discriminating choice. The work of selecting men for this important office may be done early or late, previous or subsequent to training. Some, on account of their clear conversion, beautiful piety, and distinguished ability, are marked out for this office from early youth. Others, only in process of training, or even after it is completed, and they are bearing the burdens of a Christian service in an humbler sphere, show their undoubted qualifications for the pastorate. But whenever the choice is made of a man for this holy office it should not be without undoubted evidence and clear conviction of his pre-eminent fitness for the honor. I am convinced that there is more danger to the native ministry just at this point than at any other. In choosing a man for this office it is unnecessary to say that the first requisite should be marked evidence of a new life in Christ, and tokens of pre-eminent spirituality. The gift of leadership is one which has been too often over-looked or underestimated in this connection. The future of the church in India depends more than we are apt to think upon a wise selection in this particular. The training received by the present ministry, especially that of the older members, has not been as extensive as could be desired owing to the fewness and inadequacy of the training institutions. With the exception of a very few Divinity Schools the instruction is given, all but exclusively, in the vernaculars. The time has not come when separate schools for intended pastors can be generally established, and I am not sure that such are needed. There is much to be said in favour of the statement that their education is adequate for the fields they are to occupy and the people among whom they are to labour. It is not necessary or wise to educate them too far away from their people. The instruction given in these Seminaries, so far as I can learn, is thoroughly Biblical, and in many respects much better adapted to the needs of mission agents than it was even a few years ago. I believe the fact remains however that this instruction is too Western in its character. It is as important for a pastor that he know how and what Hindu philosophers thought and think or that he be conversant with Western metaphysics and formulæ. It is vastly important to know well Vedic and modern Hinduism, not simply as an object of attack, but also as a religous system perhaps the best that the world has seen among those worked out by man's unaided wisdom. This is second only to a thorough knowledge of Christianity itself. While many Western theologians are endeavouring to free themselves from the trammels of the past and the emphasis of truth is being transferred in the West from Systematic to Biblical Theology we should hesitate to lead our men too much in the bypaths of Western controversy and theological discussion such as are not only an anachronism but also quite foreign to oriental methods of thought. I find that it is the universal desire and aim of our missions to support the pastors from other than mission funds—so far as possible by the contributions of the churches ministered to by them. Some missions have wholly realized this object, others only in part. It is an excellent rule to establish. This support may come directly from the church or churches of the pastorate or, indirectly, through a council of the vicinage. The important thing is that they should, from the first if possible, look for maintenance to the Christian community of which they are the practical head. I am aware that this idea of pastoral support will practically exclude most of the highly-paid and university educated men from the pastorate for the present, as very few churches or councils can pay large salaries. But I believe that the principle involved in this plan of self-support is so important that nothing should compel us to abandon it. If ever our native brethren are to conduct affairs they first must be taught how, not only by example but also by enjoying *now* a limited share in the responsibility of administration. There is more than a possibility that some of the weaknesses and blemishes of character which disqualify them in our eyes may be speedily removed by the elevating influence of a new responsibility. Just as I am opposed to lowering the standard, or to continue at the present low standard, the requirements for admission to this sacred office; so would I favour a rule whereby the ordination of a brother might be the key to admit him to the councils of the mission. I would not be understood, however, as claiming that he should have a vote in the disbursement of foreign funds. Nothing can be more evident than that our ordained native brethren, in common with influential laymen, must *some time* be prepared to enter into the succession and heritage of responsibility and authority; and it is hardly less manifest that in order to hasten the autonomy of the church in India and make the name "missions" an anachronism, their term of the prenticeship should begin at once.

The Conference meets again this morning.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, who had proceeded to England on the 7th of May last by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Rome, returned to Bombay yesterday by the steamer Oriental, which was signalled shortly before 12 o'clock. Her Highness the Maharani Chimnabai; Shrimant Auchitrao, his Highness's cousin, Dr. Batukram, medical adviser, and Mr. Samarth also arrived by the same steamer. After the steamer had dropped anchor Major Snell, Assistant Agent to his Excellency the Governor-General at Baroda, who had purposely come from Baroda to receive his Highness, embarked on board a steam-launch and proceeded to meet his Highness. Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jasbhoy, Rao Bahadur Luxman Jagannath, Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridass, Mr. Ballaram Pandurang, Mr. Apte, and several other members of the Reception Committee also proceeded to the steamer to welcome his Highness. Exactly at 1-15 p.m., her Highness Maharani Chimnabai Saheba arrived at the Bunder in a steam-launch and proceeded to the bungalow of Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, at Cumballa Hill, where the two sons of his Highness are now staying, in a brougham, the doors of which were sheltered by elegant screens from the public gaze. Shortly afterwards his Highness, accompanied by Major Snell, Sampat Rao Gaekwar, and Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jasbhoy, arrived in a Government steam-launch, and on alighting at the Apollo Bunder, was cordially greated by the members of the Reception Committee, which consisted of about thirty leading and representative gentlemen belonging to different communities. Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamaspasana, High Priest of the Parsees, then stepped forward and presented his Highness with a huge garland of flowers in the name of the Zoroastrian community of Nowsari, which forms part of his Highness's territory, and gave blessings to his Highness and his family. His Highness thanked Dustoor Jamaspjee and the Zoroastrians of Nowsari for their kind wishes to him. Messrs Damodar Thakersey Mooljee and Vandravandass Purshotamdass and several other gentlemen presented his Highness with garlands and bouquets of flowers. The floral burden of hearty greetings was found so heavy that his Highness had to partially transfer the same to others. After shaking hands with those who had met there to receive him, his Highness the Maharaja entered a carriage and four with Major Snell, Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jasbhoy and Sampatrao Gaekwar, and followed her Highness the Maharani to Cumballa Hill, escorted by a number of sowars.

Amongst those present at the Bunder were Dastur Jamasjee Minocherjee, Drs. K. N. Bahadurjee and Atmaram Pandurang, Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Dorabjee Khundalawalla, Messrs. Ghellabhoy Haridass, Damodar Thakersey Muljee, Vandrawandass Purshotamdass, D. J. Tata, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Baskerao Balkrishna Pitale, Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seerwai, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Vrijbhookhandass Atmaram, Umer Jamal, Punalal Punumchand, Nansy Khairaj, Shivlal Motilal, Dhuramsey Morarjee Gokuldass, Hassambhoy Visram, Karimbhoy Ibrahim, Mir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Chatturbhuj Morarjee, Dr. Shumsoodin, Mr. Mansookram Soorajram, Prince Samatsingjee, &c. Superintendent Jones and Inspector Wilson had made excellent arrangements to preserve order. The usual salute will be fired from the saluting battery this morning to announce the arrival of his Highness. The bungalow, in which his Highness is now staying with his family and children at Nepean Sea Road, belongs to Mr. Hormasjee Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, and is one of the finest bungalows in Bombay, being situated on an elevated spot, facing the sea, and commanding a most charming and picturesque view of Bombay. It is substantially built, just fit for a Prince to live in, having been superbly furnished with elegant articles of *vertu*, and very tastefully decorated throughout. Its total area, including a smaller bungalow and a vacant spot of ground, is very extensive. It is occupied by native princes whenever they happen to reside in Bombay—so desirable are its situation and its appointments.

THE GARRISON MANŒUVRES AT MAHALUXMI.

In accordance with the orders notified last week the regular and auxiliary forces carried out the manœuvres in the open country around Mahaluxmi, on Saturday morning. After the disposition of the troops according to the "General Idea" the skirmish was opened by the enemy, consisting of the 21st Bombay Infantry and a troop of the Bombay Light Horse, sighting the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, who were supposed to be in reserve on the right. As far as could be seen the invading forces from the Worlee heights appeared to hold back until the Volunteers and the 5th Bombay L. I. had been driven out from their position on the right. The Volunteers, who were working as outposts, were then ordered to retire. The enemy's attack on the defending outposts, who were stationed in a line running east and west about level with the Parel Road, then developed. The outposts were then attacked by the enemy, but not in sufficient force. The result was the invading troops had to retire and the outposts made a counter-attack and drove them back into the woods by degrees. The Volunteers advanced on the right and by a dexterous movement drove the left of the enemy back into the woods. The idea, therefore, that the advance guard should either drive in the outposts or hold them engaged until the main body should arrive from Bandra, did not succeed as the enemy were driven back to a position which appeared to have been selected by their commander, and it was doubtful whether this position even could have been held. The Volunteers breakfasted in the woods while the native troops cooked and ate a meal in the open and then returned to barracks. No casualties were reported with the exception of an accident to a rifleman who had his face burnt through a discharge. The other troops returned by rail, the manœuvres terminating about eleven o'clock.

The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* declares that "it is well known in London, Berlin, and Vienna that the first decisive step towards the recognition of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria would lead to Russia's denouncing the Berlin Treaty, not only as regards Turkey, but also as regards Bosnia and Herzegovina, to whose temporary occupation by Austria Russia then agreed."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Bill to amend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882, will be introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council at an early date.

The Government has accepted an offer from the Kotah Durbar to maintain a Camel Corps, 200 strong, for the Imperial Service.

Mr. Mowbray, M.P., is at present touring through the Punjab, and reaches Calcutta early next week.

Our Jubbulpore correspondent writes on 29th inst.:—The Chief Commissioner's Durbar was held this evening and was well attended.—The C. M. S. High School Distribution Day was held last Tuesday.—Lieut. Walker, Scottish Rifles, is improving, but will not be able to play cricket. He goes home on sick leave shortly.—Mr. MacDonnell leaves for Damoli on 5th prox.

We understand, says the *British Weekly*, that Dr. Pentecost, lately on a Mission tour in India, has stipulated for an income of £1,500, with house rent free, from Marylebone Presbyterian Church. The congregation, which is very hearty in the call, will, it is understood, agree. If Dr. Pentecost accepts the call, he will thus have the largest stipend paid to any Presbyterian minister in England, if not in Scotland.

Deaths from cholera continued to be registered in the Punjab as late as 19th November, the total number for the week ending on that date being 27. The number of deaths from fever during the same period was appallingly large, though showing a decline as compared with the previous week—25,736 against 28,636. The recorded fever death rates of the districts of Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Amritsar, and Gujranwala were at the very high ratios of 115,95, 95, 89, 86, and 83 per 1,000 respectively.

The despatch of a British officer to Chitral from Gilgit is now, it is understood, merely dependent on the state of the roads: the snow making travelling difficult. Surgeon-Major Robertson has reached Gilgit from Chilas, so he is available for deputation to Chitral.

Reports received from Jamadar Rahnawaz Khan, the British Agent in Gilgit, put beyond doubt the success of the Nizam-ul-Mulk, who is now in undisturbed possession of the country. The Janadar states that Sher Afzul fled southwards through the hills towards Asmar; but it is not known whether he actually reached the Afghan camp. He never seems to have seriously contemplated making resistance, but left hurriedly on the appearance of Nizam. At Drasan the latter heard of his flight, but halted some days, fearing a trap was being laid for him. When the news was confirmed, he occupied Chitral town quietly.

Another successful capture of dacoits has been made by the Agra police, and Murhli Singh, a well-known leader, has fallen into their hands. This man, who is wanted for a series of decoities in the Agra division, has, for the last two years, evaded all attempts on the part of the police to effect his arrest. But some eight days ago information was received that this gentleman and a few select members of his gang intended committing a robbery in the city. Mr. Douglas Straight, the District Superintendent of Police, accompanied by Inspector Abdul Majid and a small force from the city division lay in wait for him. The party had not long to wait. At about midnight Murhli Singh, was armed with a sword, and three confederates were even making for the city. The police immediately closed with them, and a short fight ensued, during which a head constable and two constables were wounded. Murhli Singh and his companions were eventually captured, and taken off to the head-quarters police station. It is believed that Murhli Singh is responsible for a large number of dacoities which have of late years been committed in the Agra District, and had it not been for the protection afforded him by certain wealthy Zemindars, he would have fallen into the hands of the police long ago. His appearance is not prepossessing; and the loss of one eye gives him a singularly evil expression. The Agra police are to be congratulated on their successful capture.

Among those whom the Amir is deporting from Afghanistan, was the son of Akhund Waiz of Kabul, who has since been arrested and imprisoned with his family for reasons unknown.

The Imperial Meteorological Department has been directed by Government to supply the British Agent at Kabul with a set of the requisite instruments for recording meteorological observations.

A sum of Rs. 52,000 has been sanctioned for completing the new water supply for the fort and cantonments at Delhi, which will be a real good thing, as at present all the drinking water for the fort has to be carried from the Delhi Bank well, some little distance off.

The N.-W. Provinces Government are about to add a rule to the Famine Code, to the effect that Collectors shall submit an explanation in all cases where the prices of any staple food grains show a rise of 25 per cent. above the normal rates.

In the Lahore, Sialkot, and Umballa district of the province the cry is still for rain; the crops have begun to suffer, more particularly the growing wheat at Sialkot. Prospects in Madras have been somewhat improved by the recent rainfall, but much more is required to relieve anxiety in the Southern districts, where prices have risen generally and sharply, dry grains selling in Madura and Tinnevelly at more than double the normal rates. Seasonably cold and dry weather is reported from Bengal and the North-West and Central Provinces. Locusts have appeared in some parts of Sindh and damaged the crops.

The position on the Kurram border seems to be much as follows:—The people of Bulandkhel village near Thull have refused admission to the Amir's agent, having notified to Mr. Merk their wish to share in the British protection accorded to the Turis, as they never have considered themselves subjects of the ruler of Kabul. The agent has sent to the Governor of Khost, asking that Afghan regular troops may be despatched to his assistance in order to coerce Bulandkhel. The Governor will probably refer to the Amir for orders, the agent meanwhile remaining on the border. On the purport of such orders a good deal may depend, though it is scarcely likely that Abdur Rahman will resort to force, as he cannot justify his claim to the village in any way.

Some slight misconduct on the part of some soldiers proceeding from Quetta to Karachi has been made the subject of a District Order. The soldiers in question are alleged to have left their compartments and entered others en route, and to have thrown stones at workmen on the line, injuring some of them. The commanding officers of British corps are asked to warn the men moving by rail against conduct of this kind.

A sad case of shooting occurred at Besares on Thursday night. A sepoy of the 5th B. L. I. quitted his post when on sentry, taking his ammunition with him, and proceeding to the hut of a havildar, against whom he had a grudge, shot the unfortunate man as he was lying on his bed. The culprit disappeared at once in the darkness and confusion, and though search was made, no trace of him could be found till the next morning, when he appeared on the regimental parade ground, fired four more rounds off and then fixing his bayonet commenced marching up and down. He was eventually captured and lodged in the Quarter Guard, his victim expiring the following day.

Turbulent Ichang has been the scene of another anti-foreign riot. Although not of very serious dimensions, the disturbance was regarded as alarming in view of what happened in the same place last year. The large number of students in the city, for the examinations, gave rise to some apprehensions as to the probability of an anti-foreign demonstration, as these gentry are rabidly anti-foreign. The arrival of the *Tituh*, or Provincial Cammander-in-Chief, was the occasion of the outbreak. A force of blue-jackets from H. M. S. Esk was landed for the protection of Europeans and—thanks to their presence, no doubt, no for[illegible] soon restored.

[illegible]signer was injured. Quietness was

The Punjab [illegible]overnment have just issued a report on the material [illegible]progress of the Province during the decade 1881-189[illegible]. It is apparently the work of an officer who has [illegible]been specially engaged in it for two months, a period, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, much too short to admit of full justice being done to a production of this kind. Consequently much [illegible] it is far from being what it should be, and in futur[illegible] six months will be allotted for the preparation of [illegible]milar work. The report is divided into two parts [illegible] one dealing with the condition of the agricultural [illegible]classes, and the second with the non-agricultural cla[illegible]ses. The latter section contains a valuable note by Mr. J. L. Kipling on the development of various industrial occupations in towns, and another by Mr. [illegible] Clarke, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, on industries in that city. Altogether the report is well worthy of perusal and study.

As so often happens, the Amir's jealousy of English influence appears to inspire dislike of the English language. According to a story from Kabul, the Amir's son lately began to learn English and appointed Mushi Sultan, of Lahore, as their teacher. Habibula Khan made some progress; but was overheard by the Amir one day talking in English to Mr. Pine. Further English studies were peremptorily forbidden.

The buccaneer, Amin Khan, in his retreat from the Khyber left one gun behind which fell into the possession of our troops. The gun was sent into Peshawar from Jamrud on the 22nd ultimo.

The aggrieved agitators of Hardwar held another meeting at Dre on Christmas Day for the purpose of assuaging each other's grief that their cause had not all suffered from the exposures recently published by the North-West Provinces Government. Goswami Gouri Shunr, "a respectable and aged leader of the Brahmin community," was voted to the chair, and Pandit Pi Nath to the Secretaryship. After the speeches were over, a resolution was presented to the audience, which is to be submitted as a memorial to the Viceroy. "Many of those present signed it on the spand others who could not stop owing to cold are[illegible] promised to send in their signatures."

Emigrants of Indian labourers to Jamaica has been suspended for

THE COLLISION IN THE INLAND SEA.

In the Nagasaki "Rising Sun" of December 7 appears the following detailed account of the Ravenna collision :—

Scarcely has the sad and lamentable loss of the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara and the steamer Normand ceased to be the all-absorbing topic of the day throughout the East, when another equally sad and lamentable catastrophe occurs. Briefly, the circumstances of the unfortunate affair to which we refer are as follows:—The Chishima Kan, a new man-of-war, built in France to the order of the Japanese Government, after an unexceptionally chequered passage out, left here on Tuesday, the 29th ult., bound to Yokohama, with a complement of seventy-seven officers and men on board, including a French guarantee engineer, sent out by the builders. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ravenna, Captain Browne, R.N.R. with a complement of about 120 all told, officers and crew, 20 European passengers, and about 2,000 tons of cargo, on board, left Kobe at 5 p.m. on the same date, bound to Hongkong via this port. Everything went well with both vessels until about 5 a.m. on the 30th, when the fatal accident occurred. According to report, which of course must be received with all reserve, pending the official enquiry, the "Ravenna" had just passed the Kurusima Strait, when the red light of an approaching vessel was observed by the pilot and chief officer on watch. Being red to red, no danger was apprehended, but as the sighted vessel appeared to be going at a very high rate of speed, to make doubly sure, the Ravenna's helm was ported to a slight extent, and judging by appearance the other vessel ported too. The Ravenna was then just south of Musiki-shima, and when those on board thought everything was all right, much to their surprise, as they gradually drew closer, it was observed that, for some accountable reason, the approaching vessel had altered its tactics, and had starboarded as a green light suddenly hove in sight. The Ravenna's helm was at once put hard a port, but as the red light had by that time disappeared, leaving the green light only visible, it was evident that the vessel was attempting to cross the Ravenna's bow. The close proximity of the vessels added to the speed at which they were going, now rendered it utterly impossible to avoid a collision; and although the orders were instantly given to go 'full speed astern' and hard-a-starboard, on board the Ravenna, there was no time for these orders to take effect. The inevitable then occurred, and the vessels came together with a terrible crash, which can be better imagined than described. The Ravenna struck the Chishima right amidships between her two funnels, and virtually cut her in two halves, causing her to sink almost instantly, taking with her all those who happened to be below at the time or who were killed or injured in the collision. This, combined with the fact that the engines were going full speed astern, brought the Ravenna almost to a stand still. Her boats were then immediately lowered, and search made for the survivors of the unfortunate sunken vessel, resulting in fifteen being picked up, including Lieut. Kaburaki, who was in command of the Chishima, and the French engineer. In the meantime the condition of the Ravenna was examined and happily it was found that although her bow was completely stove in above the water-line, and twisted all out of shape below water, the forward collision bulk-head was thoroughly intact, and abaft that was not making any water. Shortly afterwards, the C. P. R.'s mail steamer Empress of Japan bound from Kobe to Shanghai, came on the scene, and by request took the Ravenna's passengers for that port and beyond on board. The Ravenna then steamed slowly to Horiye Bay, where temporary repairs were commenced, and steps taken to report the matter to the Co's Agents here, to which was added a request for a quantity of cement and bricks to be sent up in the Co's s. s. Ancona, just on the point of leaving, bound to Kobe, when the unfortunate news was received. On Saturday morning the Ravenna resumed her journey under steam, anchoring off Isaki Lighthouse during the night, and arriving here on Sunday morning. The same day her local cargo was discharged, and early on Monday morning the discharging of her Hongkong and through cargo was commenced. This was completed yesterday, and she will be taken into the Mitsu Bishi Co.'s dock for repairs to-day. The damage to the Ravenna can be plainly seen from the shore with the naked eye, especially when she is broadside on: and a close inspection shows full well, no not only the tremendous blow she must have struck the ill-fated Chishima, but also her thorough capability of withstanding it without fatally damaging herself. The damage commences by a comparatively clean cut through the stem and bow plates along the 21 foot mark, which extends aft some eight feet. From this down to the vicinity of the water-line, some six or eight feet is completely smashed in; and below that, down to and including the fore-foot, is so badly bent to starboard that it will have to be entirely renewed. On Monday morning, we understand, that Capt. Browne formally applied to H. B. M.'s Consul for a Court of Inquiry to be held, a full report of which we shall use every endeavour to obtain and publish as early as possible. Pending the official inquiry considerable reticence, is, of course, observed with regard to giving information, consequently we are not in a position to state anything further. Whatever was the cause of the accident, or whoever was responsible for it, it is a most lamentable and sad affair, and we feel confident that the foreign communities in Japan will deeply sympathise with the friends and relatives of those who, without a moment's warning, lost their lives through it. In conclusion, we may mention that the Pilot in charge of the Ravenna at the time of the accident was the well-known Japanese, named Kichido (Katano Moshibei), an experienced and thoroughly capable man, who has been in the Co.'s service for some fifteen years. The loss of the Chishimakan, as in the case of the vessel she was built to replace, the Unebi Kan, will fall heavy on the French insurance companies who took a risk on her until her arrival in Tokio: that is, of course, in the event of the Chishima being found entirely to blame. The P. & O. Co., as is generally known, insure their own ships, and have a considerable amount at stake. With reference to the Court of Inquiry, there is, we believe, a probability of it being held in Yokohama. Exactly how long the repairs will take cannot be estimated until after the ship has been examined in dock. We may also mention that the absurd statement made by one of the Ravenna's passengers, a Mr Hay, to the "Shanghai Mercury," to the effect that the wife and child of the French engineer, M. Eneault, were on board and were lost with the Chishima, is entirely without foundation. Other portions of his report are also equally incorrect, the yarn of the second officer losing four fingers in particular.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN.

THE "Times of Ceylon" of Dec. 21st, says:—We deeply regret to have to record the death of Mr. J. D. Wilson, who came out only about a month ago in the "Clan Grant" as book-keeper of Messrs. Geo. Steuart & Co., his body having been found early this morning floating in the harbour. He was residing, it seems, with Mrs. Gray in Kollupitiya and, the "Clan Grant" being expected to arrive late on Monday night, the 19th inst., the deceased left home with the intention of going on board as soon as she arrived to meet the officers of the ship, with whom he had become very intimate on the outward voyage of the vessel. Since then no one seems to know at all what became of him. He was not seen on board the vessel—at least none of the tally-clerks and others in Colombo remember to have seen one answering to his description on board, and, as the vessel sailed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, no one on the ship can be called to give evidence on the point. He was a man 6ft. 4in. tall, so that his presence would have been noticeable. Not returning home on Monday night, it was presumed that he had been accidentally carried on by the steamer, but this belief was dispelled this morning by the discovery of his body floating in the harbour near the breakwater. He had his clothes on and his watch—stopped at 9·30—in his pocket, so that he was not the victim of plunder. The greatest mystery shrouds the manner of his death. It is surmized by some that he must have gone down to the jetty, and, finding the "Clan Grant" not yet in, had gone for a walk on the breakwater to see her come in. The night was dark and wet and it is possible that he fell over the side and in the fall wounded his head which has several abrasions on the face, and one behind the right ear.

The jury then returned an open verdict: "that the deceased died of drowning in the sea.

MR. ARNOUR, the well-known Chicago millionaire, is reported to have made a gift to that city of a new building and an endowment of 1,000,000dol. for the establishment of an Armour Institute to provide manual training in science and art.

IT is reported from Alexandria that some interesting discoveries have been made by Prof. Botti, who, whilst excavating in the neighbourhood of Pompey's Pillar, found a number of sarcophagi in the catacombs, and also remains of Christian dwellings.

A NEW Spanish Ministry has been formed (by the co-operation of Senor Castelar, leader of the Moderate Republican party), with Senor Sagasta as Premier, the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo as Foreign Minister, and General Lopez Dominguez as Minister of War.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, with the Overland mails of December 16, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 1 o'clock yesterday, She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr H J Thomson	Sub Lt W Taylor
Miss Simpson	Mr Morris
Mr and Mrs Shirres	Mr Johnson
Mrs A E Abbott	Mr F N Coppock
Mr W B Chamberlain	Mrs Johnson
Mr and Mrs Ellis, child and Infant	Miss Edwards
Mr E T Davies	Mr E W Ormond
Capt W Houghton	Lord Castlemaine

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr H R Cooke	Dr Balluchran Anchitrao
Dr and Mrs M K Hatch	Gaekwar
Mr and Mrs A Clifford	Mr Samath
Mr Littledale	Mr Soloman
Surg-Maj Sturner	Mr Underwood
Mr Greatheat	Mr Jameson
Mr Mrs and Miss Shophord	Mr Croft
Miss E Digby	Mr Tonall
Mr J N Drowan	Mr J O Roberts
Mr G P Spooner	Mr W Thomson
H H Gaekwar of Baroda	Mr W Wilson
H H Maharance of Baroda	Mr Levesay
Miss Winter	

FROM ISMALIA.

Mr Hess	Bala Parshad
Mr P Warburg	Mr Schmidt
Mr Kohnspeyer	Mr F H Runge
Mr P Kohnspeyer	

FROM NAPLES.—Mr and Mrs Slade

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DEC 16.

THE COURT.

Wednesday being the anniversary of the deaths of the Prince Consort and of Princess Alice, the Queen, with members of the Royal family, attended a religious service in the Royal Mausoleum.

The Crown Prince of Roumania arrived in London on Saturday, and on Monday he proceeded to Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen. His marriage with Princess Marie of Edinburgh is fixed for January 10, at Sigmaringen.

POLITICAL.

Sir E. Reed, M.P., has written a letter to the Cardiff Liberal Association declaring that he will not be a party to Home Rule for Ireland beyond granting control of purely domestic affairs, and he will not assent to any separation of Ireland from Great Britain in respect of any other affairs. The Cardiff branch of the Home Rule Association have expunged his name as a member of that body.

Lord Rosebery presided on Monday at a dinner at the National Liberal Club, when Mr. Blake, M.P., on behalf of the Liberals of Canada, presented a large portrait of Mr. Gladstone.

The annual conference of Conservative Associations was held at Sheffield on Tuesday, when a number of resolutions were passed defining the objects to be kept in view by the association. Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P., addressed the conference on the great variety and complexity of questions now in agitation. In the evening Mr. Balfour addressed a great meeting of some 10,000 persons, taking for his chief theme the question of Ireland and Home Rule. He denied the impartiality of the Evicted Tenants Commission, and stigmatized its President's attitude as shameful.

The result of the polling in East Aberdeenshire was declared on Monday. Mr. Buchanan (Gladstonian), was returned with 4,243 votes against Col. Russell (Unionist), who polled 2,917.

The Judges delivered their judgment on the election petition at Rochester on Saturday. They declared the election of Alderman Davies to be void on account of illegal practices by his agents, but acquitted him of any corrupt intent.

Judgment in the East Clare petition was given at Ennis on Monday. The petition against Mr. W. Redmond's return was dismissed with costs.

The Montgomery election was dismissed on Wednesday, one Judge, however, being of opinion that Sir P. Pryce-Jones's return ought to be declared void.

The Central Finsbury scrutiny ended on Wednesday in the withdrawal of the petition against Mr. Naoroji's return.

MR. W. H. Cross, eldest son of Lord Cross, and M. P. for the West Derby Division of Liverpool, died on Tuesday from typhoid fever.

Mr. Spencer Balfour, M.P. for Barnsley, has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds to enable him to withdraw from Parliament.

GENERAL.

A meeting of "unemployed" was held on Monday on Tower-hill, but it was not very numerously attended. Some of the speakers used language of great violence one recommending the people to seize the arms at the Tower. After a meeting on Tower-hill on Tuesday, where again some violent language was uttered, a body of the "unemployed" marched to Mill-bank Prison, where the sale of the buildings was proceeding, and sought to induce the buyers to employ them.

A meeting of Anarchists was held on Sunday in Trafalgar-square to protest against the extradition of Francois on a charge of being concerned in the dynamite outrages in Paris.

Sir J. Bridge, chief magistrate at Bow-street Police-court, decided on Tuesday that the "missing word" competitions, so common now in cheap weekly papers, are contrary to the Lottery Act.

Mr. W. Watson, whose poems have lately been received with marked approval by the public, on Monday attempted to stop the Duke of Edinburgh's carriage in Windsor-park. He was taken before the magistrates and was removed to a lunatic asylum.

The man who attacked and injured Miss Philbrick and Miss Weed at Chislehurst, in August last, was to be tried at Meidstone on Monday, but medical evidence proved him to be insane, and he was ordered to be confined in an asylum.

On Saturday an inmate of the lunatic asylum near Birmingham murdered one of the patients and seriously injured two others.

The Goldsmith's Company has offered to transfer to the Guinness trustees a sum of £25,000 to assist in the work of constructing and improving workmen's dwellings, and the offer has been accepted.

Mr. J. W. Hobbs, a builder, and Mr. H. G. Wright, his solicitor, were remanded at Bow-street on Monday, on charges of forgery and theft in connexion with works carried on by the former with the assistance of the Liberator Building Society.

The Glasgow steamer Dilsberg, laden with pig iron, for Civita Vecchia, was wrecked on Friday on the Longsand, about 30 miles from Dover. Six of the crew were drowned, and the captain died subsequently from exposure.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Surg. A. Phillipson, Ben. Ret.; Assist.-Surg. W. O. H. McGheyne, Ben. Ret.; Lt.-Col. A. B. Read, Mad. Ret.; Sir J. B. Burke; Maj.-Gen. C. V. Jenkyns; Mr. W. H. Cross, M.P.; Dr. D. L. Morgan, C. B.; Sir A. G. Archibald; Mr. H. P. Gilbey; Dr. Hawksley; Lady Radstock.

THE Northern Chins seem to have learned how best to conduct guerilla warfare without loss to themselves observes a contemporary. From the various posts that have been established in these hills, reports are received almost daily of one or two of our sepoys being wounded, or some wretched camp follower being killed. The tribesmen will not now openly face the troops engaged in these trying operations, contenting themselves with stalking sentries, firing into stockades, and ambuscading reconnoitring parties. Only one British officer so far has been wounded—Lieutenant Geoghegan, who was shot in the leg on the 23rd ultimo, but the total casualties among the little force are steadily mounting up. When Uppert Burma was first occupied the shooting down of officers was so common that scarcely a skirmish occurred in which one or more were not killed; but the Chins do not seem so clever at ambuscades as the more civilised Barmans. The operations in their hills will, however, have to be carried on for some months, apparently for the tribes in revolt show no signs of abandoning their opposition. Slowly but surely more outposts are being established in their midst and punitive columns being sent out, but the country is so difficult that it will take weeks to make any real impression upon the clans as a whole. The Chin problem has indeed, proved a much harder one to solve than was expected, the forecasts of the Political Officers having been regularly falsified.

THE German Consul-General at Sophia, who is entrusted with the care of Russian interests, has handed to the Bulgarian Government a note demanding on behalf of Russia the payment of two million roubles, being the amount of the five half-yearly instalments in defrayal of the cost of the Russian occupation.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTIVE ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH DELEGATES.

At the sitting of the Brussels Conference on Dec. 10, M. Tirard, speaking on behalf of the Latin Union, said under present circumstances there was no chance of a substitution of bimetallism for monometallism. The Latin Union could not open their mints to the coinage of silver so long as Great Britian, Germany, and Austria held aloof; but each country had a remedy in its own hands by increasing its coinage of silver. Mr. Connon, one of the United States delegates, advocated the conclusion of an international arrangement for the employment of gold and silver for foreign and domestic payments at a determined ratio. He repelled the suggestion that America, in her silver legislation, had been unduly influenced by her large silver product. The proposed purchase of silver by European countries might, under certain conditions, prove efficacious. Sir G. Molesworth read the Calcutta telegram received by Reuter's Agency, stating that the Indian Government was unable to give an assurance that measures would be taken for the protection of Indian currency in the event of the failure of the Brussels Conference.

In the Reichstag on December 12, Count von Caprivi defended the instructions which he had issued to the German delegates. These were as follows:—

"The delegates were not to give their assent to any proposal calculated to restrict Germany's right of deciding for herself in matters connected with the currency. They were to declare that Germany was content with her currency system, and had no ground for departing from it, for of all the great States Germany was the most favourably situated in this respect."

The Chancellor declared that the Government had nothing whatever to do with the proposals of Dr. Ahrendt, the leader of the German bimetallists; and said if anti Semitism and bimetallism were to be used as demagogic cries, the Government would have to make a determined stand. The currency question became the more dangerous as materials for popular agitation the less it was understood. Bimetallism was also subjected to the scathing criticism of Dr. Bamberger, the Freisinnig authority on currency questions, who said that the Congress indicated the Nadir of the bimetallist movement.

The Committee of the Conference met on Dec. 12, and discussed at great length the plans submitted by Sir William Houldsworth and M. Allard. The majority of the Committee appeared to think that the former scheme was too great a step in the direction of bimetallism to find general acceptance at the present stage of the controversy. M. Allard explained that under his scheme no State need coin more silver than was required for its own purposes, and that a gold standard would form the basis of all international arrangements. His idea was that an international agreement should be arrived at for the purchase of bar silver at the market price, and that notes representing the silver purchased should have international currency at a fixed rate of exchange. His plan was only intended to be tried tentitively during a comparatively brief period. The Committee adjourned till Dec. 14.

On Dec. 13, M. de Foville, a French delegate, laid before the Conference a plan for the purchase of silver, which appears to have met with very general approval. It provides that warrants should be issued against deposits of silver, as is done in the case of pig-iron at Glasgow. The warrants would not have international currency, and would simply bear a statement on their face that they were good for the amount of silver they specified. Sir G. Molesworth, the delegate of India, protested against what he described as the obstructive attitude of the British delegates at that and previous conferences and contended that, but for them, the currency question might have been settled long ago. Sir Guilford said that in consequence of Dr. Walsh's recent statement concerning the effect of the depreciation of silver on the price of produce in Ireland, the resolution adopted by the National Agricultural Conference held in London last week, and the petitions of the different Chambers of Commerce, the situation in the United Kingdom had undergone so much alteration since the Conference met that he suggested that the Conference should be adjourned for a few weeks, to enable the British Government to reconsider the whole question. Sir C. R. Wilson replied that he had spoken at the time he did in order to facilitate business by enabling the Conference to understand the position taken up by the British Government. Sir C. Fremantle and Mr. Alfred de Rothschild concurred in the action he had taken. M. Forsell (Sweden) opposed any bimetallist proposal.

The departure, on Dec. 14, of M. Tirard, to take up his post of Minister of Finance in succession to M. Rouvier, has hindered the work of elaborating M. de Foville's plan for temporarily meeting the silver difficulty.

The Duke of Sutherland has written to the secretary of the Bi-metallic League, who is at present in Brussels, accepting the vice-presidency of the League.

It is stated that the Conference will adjourn in a few days, and will meet again in March or April.

A GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

THE discussion on Mr. Lesley Probyn's paper on this subject, read before the Institute of Bankers on Dec. 7 was resumed on Dec. 14 by Mr. John Moodie, who said he had come to the conclusion that the multiplicity of cotton mills in Lancashire had been carried too far, and that the competition of native labour in India had had much more to do with the unprofitableness of the cotton trade than the fall in silver.—Maj-Gen. Sir G. Chesney did not agree with Mr. Probyn's proposals. He thought the appreciation of gold was the cause, to a great extent, of the depression of trade in England and other European countries. At present trade was absolutely disorganised because of the uncertainty that attached to the value of silver and the rupee. If a stop were put to this state of things he believed there would be an immediate development of trade especially in connection with railways. Supposing the Government merely went back to what the rupee was at the beginning of this financial year—1s. 4d.—that would mean a reduction of the charges next year, compared with those of this year, of no less than £2,000,000, which the people of India would be relieved from. If the price were raised another penny a further £2,000,000 would be taken off. He admitted that this was an experiment; but it was an experiment without danger, and it also demanded courage on the part of the Government, but courage in emergencies was one of the first points in statesmanship.—Mr. Naoroji, M.P., who said he would restrict himself to the Indian view of the question, said that were the currency gold, silver, copper, iron, or leather, the loss, as it was now supposed to be, which India suffered on exchange would remain exactly the same—Mr. A. S. Harvey (Messrs. Glyn and Co.) observed that there had been the most marked divergence of opinion in the course of the discussion on what he had thought was admitted by every one—that was to say, the necessity for something to be done to stay the great evils of the fluctuations of exchange. He would like to put it to Mr. Probyn whether he did not think that a system of this sort might work—that there should be a monopoly value of the rupee, that there should be practically a relation or equivalent in value between the monopoly rupee and gold, while at the same time there should be no obligation on the part of the Indian Government to give gold to anyone. The discussion was continued by Mr. J. H. Norman, Mr. F. Jenner, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Cunningham, and Mr. C. Tupp.—Mr. Probyn regretted that most of those who had taken part in the discussion had not agreed with him. He was very sorry that the discussion had not taken the form of definite criticism of his definite proposal. He thought, after what Prof. Foxwell had said last week, that provision should be made for increasing the investment in Government securities after the gold currency had reached an certain sum. He had not made special provision for this point, because it had seemed so very unlikely that the possible increase of circulation would be met to any large extent by an increase of paper currency. The speeches of Sir George Chesney and Mr. Harvey had been most interesting, but those gentlemen had advocated what they called "a monopoly rupee." That was not a scientific standard. He had all along insisted on having a gold standard, not merely in name, but in deed—not a gold currency, because he thought it was quite possible to have the gold standard without a gold currency at all.—A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Probyn, and the proceedings then terminated.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAHARAJA SIR BIR SHAMSHER JUNG, K.C.S.I., Prime Minister of Nepal, accompanied by his brothers, Generals Chandra Shamsher and Futteh Shamsher, his Maharani and a numerous suite, started from Bairagnia station on the Nepal frontier on the 28th ult., and arrived at Benares by special train at 7·50 a.m. His Excellency was attended by Surgeon-Major Weir, Assistant Resident, Nepal, and was met at the railway station here by Colonel Wylie, C. S. I., the Resident, ; Mr. Leggatt, Joint-Magistrate; Captain Vowell, West Yorkshire Regiment (commanding the station); and a guard-of-honour, with band and colours, of the 5th Bengal Light Infantry. There was another guard at the Mint, which has been kindly placed at Sir Bir Shamsher's disposal by his Highness the Maharaja of Benares. His Excellency was conveyed from the station to the Mint in his own State carriage, escorted by a detachment of mounted police. His Excellency visited the city and bathes in the Ganges, leaving last evening for Lucknow, accompanied by Colonel Wylie and Lieutenant Watson, 2nd Gurkhas. His Excellency is escorted on his tour by his own bodyguard, who are a fine set of men, in neat uniform.

THE UGANDA COMMISSION—FRANCE AND UGANDA.

CAPT. PORTAL and Maj. E. R. Owen, appointed to Sir Gerald Portal's staff in connection with the Uganda Mission, left London for Marseilles on Dec. 11. From Marseilles they proceed to Zanzibar on board the Ava, and, reaching that place about Dec. 30, will go on to Mombasa in a British gunboat. Capt. Portal and Major Owen took with them despatches for Sir Gerald Portal and a large supply of ammunition.—Mr. Rennell Rodd, second Secretary of Legation at Paris, has been appointed Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar during the absence of Sir Gerald Portal.—From the Foreign Office we have received Capt. Lugard's reply to the charges made against him by the French priests in Uganda and communicated to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the French Ambassador in London. The first charge mentioned by M. Waddington is in the following terms:—"Already last year the state of our missionaries in that country was represented to us as dangerous, and even alarming. The Catholic population complained of being exposed to the menaces of Musulmans and Protestants who were protected by the agents of the East Africa Company." Capt. Lugard, in reply, quotes the words of Mgr. Hirth:—"A very little more and Uganda would have become a Catholic country;" and adds, "I suppose it was this little more which they attempted to accomplish on Jan. 24, but failed because I, as the administrator of the country, was bound to protect all sections alike of the population." He quotes the testimony of Dr. Waldeck, German missionary inspector, to show that the French Catholic Fathers had for years been preaching a Gospel of hate in Uganda. The Musulmans, he points out, were as much the enemies of the Protestants as of the Roman Catholics. He points out that the Church Missionary Society has, with equal vigour, charged him with undue partiality to the Roman Catholics. The charge of hostility to the latter, he adds, is given the lie to by letters from Mgr. Hirth and Pere Brard, that under the British Protectorate they found liberty, justice, and protection. He shows that he had always fulfilled the conditions desired by Mgr. Hirth—that he should declare himself of no party, that in the distribution of offices religion should have no share, and that in case of litigation both parties should be heard. Even as late as April, 1892, Pere Achte wrote: "The Protestants hate us, but Capt. Lugard loves us." The second allegation formulated by M. Waddington is that the French missionaries had loyally and powerfully assisted in the establishment of the British Protectorate in Uganda. Capt. Lugard says the Roman Catholics, having got King Mwanga into their hands, used him to increase their own influence to the prejudice of the Protestant party. He fully believed Monsignor's protestations of loyalty, and it was not until he found in the negotiations after the fighting that Monsignor had not acted according to his word that he began to doubt his bona fides. M. Waddington says:—"Thousands of the Catholics will have been exterminated. A multitude of Catholic women and children have been killed or maltreated and reduced to slavery." Capt. Lugard replies:—"Reuter's, June 15, says that M. Guillermain stated that the survivors, after the fight, were driven towards the lake, where 500 or 600 were drowned. This is wholly unfounded; there was no pursuit at all." In the fight between Mlondo, at the head of the Protestants, and Sebon, who was leading the Roman Catholics, it is alleged that hundreds of women and children were taken prisoners. So far as Captain Lugard knows, there were no prisoners made at all, for the fight took place at sunset, and the defeated side fled into the bush in the dark. As to the story of a married woman being beheaded in Sesse, Peres Brard and Roche, who were in constant communication with Pere Achte, never mentioned it to him. It has been alleged that the muzzles of rifles were placed on children's breasts to kill them. Capt. Lugard says it is not the custom of Africans, certainly not of Waganda, to kill women or children, but to capture them. Had such a thing occurred he must have heard of it. The boats fired upon by Capt. Williams were full of armed men. The statement that the two guns from the fort continued firing on women after the men had been dispersed is emphatically denied. All the wounded whom he could get at were carefully treated and tended, and the statement that those brought to Kampala were treated as slaves is wholly untrue. Another allegation is that the Catholic missionaries did not obtain help from Capt. Lugard on Jan. 24 until too late to be of use. On Jan. 21 Capt. Lugard sent to the Fathers, begging them to come to Kampala. They replied by asking for a guard, which would have been impracticable. He finally brought them back by night under his own charge, and they duly acknowledged his hospitality. As regards the allegation that the Fathers were retained prisoners at Kampala for five weeks, that is traversed by M. Guillermain's own words, that they were very comfortable, and Pere Brard's words, "We want for nothing." Peres Brard and Roche still occupied the company's house when Captain Lugard left on June 16. Captain Lugard traverses the assertion that Mousignor was ever driven from Uganda, and contends that the material loss suffered by the Fathers was practically nil. The so called cathedral at Rubaga, a building of reeds, really a species of fort, was demolished only when left untenanted and deserted.—At the first meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute in the new year Capt. F. D. Lugard is to read a paper on "British Central Africa."

THE LEPROSY COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

ACCORDING to the *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent, there is an unsolved mystery in connection with the long-delayed report of the British Leprosy Commissioners. It will be remembered that in 1889 a National Leprosy Committee was formed, under the immediate and active presidency of the Prince of Wales. A strong appeal was made for funds, with an especial view to the amelioration of the sad condition, as alleged, of the leper population of India. The sensational incident of the discovery of a leper butcher in one of the London meat markets quickened public sympathy by adding to it a touch of panic. A commission was sent out to India, consisting of Dr. Beaven Rake, Dr. Ranthack, of Cambridge, and an army medical Officer. After twelve months of careful investigation they returned, bringing home with them a detailed report. It was a very bulky document. Its text is very well known to a good many people in London, and it is not of a character to give much ground for alarm. It is, indeed, altogether a very reassuring document. It is no secret, however, that this feature of it was by no means in accordance with the views of some of the lay members of the committee, who sympathised with the more sensational basis from which the inquiry had started. It is now twelve months since, from motives of economy, the whole of this bulky and important document was sent to the Indian Government, in order that it might be printed at Calcutta at the cost of that Administration. The officials of the National Leprosy Committee are just now communicating by telegraph with the Indian Government with the view of obtaining information as to their proceedings and instructions in the matter, and are endeavouring to fix a date for the publication of the long-delayed report. It may be expected that some official announcement on the subject will shortly be made. In the meantime the funds of the committee are running short.

It is stated that there is at the present moment a leper in London, in the person of an ex-official of the Indian Public Works Department, who has been suffering from the disease for more than ten years. He is now in a state of extreme destitution; and Capt. Webbe, of 31, Hans-place, S. W., is endeavouring to raise a fund for his maintenance.

A WRITER in the *City Press* asks what becomes of the complete set of coins of the realm and other memorial objects which it is the custom to enclose in sealed glass vases, and deposit in the foundation stones of public buildings. No doubt, it will be answered that they remain where they are placed by those who preside over this solemn ceremony for the future gratification and enlightenment of Lord Macaulay's too-much-cited New Zealander. But this writer alleges that in no single instance have these coins been found when, for some reason or other, the building has been pulled down to make way for another erection. The Royal Exchange is mentioned as furnishing a case in point. But where is the evidence of the deposit of such coins in the foundation of Gresham's old Bourse or its successor? In the first instance, it is recorded that Gresham and several of his brother aldermen "laid each a piece of gold, which the workmen picked up"; and in the second case it is stated that King Charles II., who presided at the ceremony, "gave 20*l.* to the workmen." But this is a very different thing. Our contemporary's correspondent, however, recites the more recent case of the pulling down of Finsbury Chapel. No trace of the memorial vase could be found; and he asks whether this disappearance is to be attributed to the fact that the moment the company have left the stone is raised and the valuable removed, to be made available, like the ornaments of the wedding cake, for another day? The mystery ought certainly to be cleared up.

THE PANAMA INQUIRY.

RESIGNATION OF M. ROUVIER.

M. Ribot and M. Bourgeois attended before the Committee of the French Chamber on the Panama scandal, and announced that the Government had determined to communicate to the Committee the official record of the Canal Company prepared by M. Prinet, the magistrate. M. Bourgeois, however, suggested that in order that the contents might not become generally known, and so prejudice the defence, only M. Brisson, the Chairman, and two members of the Committee should be allowed to see them. On Dec. 10 the Inquiry Committee appointed a sub-committee of seven members to receive and examine the judicial documents in connection with the prosecution of the Canal directors. Another sub-committee was charged to examine the late Baron de Reinach's papers. Some witnesses were examined, the evidence of one of them, M. Chevilliard, being to the effect that 550,000f., received by the late M. Barbe, had been given as a bribe. A banker named Oberndorffer admitted having received about 4,000,000f. from the Panama Canal Company. He declined to say how he had disposed of the money. On the same day the remains of Baron Jacques de Reinach were exhumed in order that certain portions might be analysed with a view of discovering the existence of poison. On Dec. 13 the Committee of the Chamber to whom was referred the Bill for giving increased powers to the Panama Inquiry Committee heard the statement of the Minister of Justice, M. Bourgeois, who opposed its proposals. When he had left the room the Committee passed the Bill unanimously. In the Senate M. Bourgeois announced that the Government would oppose any attempt to confer judical powers on the Committee. M. Ribot, the Premier, endorsed this statement; and the Government received a vote of confidence from the Senate by 228 to fourteen. On Dec. 13, in consequence of the statements published in the Paris papers of his relations with the late Baron de Reinach, M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, tendered his resignation to M. Carnot. An impressive scene was witnessed in the Chamber later in the day when the Minister mounted the tribune to communicate to the House his decision. He declared that his relations with Baron de Reinach, were chiefly such as must subsist between a Finance Minister and great financiers. Whatever he had done besides for Baron de Reinach, he would have done for any other man under similar circumstances. He said he knew nothing of the impending prosecution of the Baron when he was asked to accompany him on a visit to Dr. Herz (a gentleman of great influence in the world of journalism), to see if the attacks on the Baron could not be stopped. M. de Reinach said it was a matter of life or death to him, and M. Rouvier (who asked M. Clemenceau to go with him) accompanied him, as he admitted, perhaps imprudently, from motives of humanity. His mission, however, was unsuccessful. He, however, had given in his resignation in order that the Cabinet might not be compromised through him. M Tirard has telegraphed from Brussels his readiness to succeed M. Rouvier.

The seals have now been removed from the effects of the late Baron de Reinach, and his papers handed to the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry. At the meeting of the latter, on Dec. 14, MM. Rouvier, Clemenceau, and Constans were examined relative to the interviews which Baron de Reinach had with them a few hours before he committed suicide, as M. Rouvier had stated in the Chamber the previous day, the Baron induced M. Clemenceau to accompany him to the residences of the then Minister of Finance and of the former Minister of the Interior. The object of the deceased, in each interview, was to obtain the intervention of his influential friends to put a stop to the newspaper attacks then being made upon him. The Minister and ex-Minister assured him that it was impossible for them to do anything. As he entered his carriage after the failure of his last effort, M. de Reinach exclaimed to M. Clemenceau, "I am lost." M. Rouvier had asked him if he had attempted to bribe any Deputies or Senators, and the reply was, "No; I realised profits which I shared with my friends."

The first examination of the remains of the Baron de Reinach has led to the belief that he committed suicide by taking atropine. It is reported that the deceased man's valet found a bottle of poison on his master's body.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the Public Prosecutor, has resigned in consequence of the action of the Government in relation to the Committee, and has been appointed President of one of the divisions of the Court of Cassation.

INDIA AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE "Times," in its fortnightly article on Indian affairs, published on Dec. 12, says:—The Indian financial world, with the keen instinct of self-preservation, has already anticipated the failure of the International Monetary Conference. . . . Whatever may be the fate of the Brussels Conference, in respect to an international agreement, it has brought out two facts of great significance from the Indian point of view. In the first place, it has convinced even the most sanguine of Indian currency reformers that a rehabilitation of the rupee, in the old sense of the term, is impossible. The idea that the relation of gold to silver can be artificially fixed at a ratio which would force up the exchange value of the rupee to 2s., or to anything like 2s., is an idea of the past. In the second place, it has shown that the hoped for permanent remedy in the shape of a bimetallic league among the Western nations is for the present beyond the range of practical discussion, and that any international consensus on the subject seems more unlikely than ever it was before. The work of the Conference has, in fact, resolved itself into the consideration of palliatives. . . . Meanwhile, the Conference has led Indian currency reformers to realise that the most important and most powerful of such palliatives, the yearly purchase of fifty-four millions of ounces of silver by the United States Government, has failed. . . . The assembled representatives have clearly shown that no remedial measure on an equal scale can be expected from their deliberations, and they have thus discredited the whole policy of palliatives to which some Indian currency reformers have heretofore lent a too willing ear. The sooner a distinct answer is given as to the permanent attitude of the Indian Government towards the relations between the two metals the sooner will those relations settle themselves on the natural and, in the long run, the inevitable basis of supply and demand. Is the attitude of the Indian Government to be one of abstention or one of interference? Is its policy to be directed to the rehabilitation of the rupee, or is it to be strictly confined to efforts to secure, if possible, additional elements of stability in the currency of India? A document brought by a recent Indian mail throws an important light on the main issue. Mr. Gibbon, who ably represented the planting interest during the prolonged passage of the Bengal Tenancy Act through the Viceroy's Legislative Council, has addressed a letter to the Behar Planters' Association, in which he explains how the existing state of the Indian currency is practically working, and how the proposed changes would be likely to work out. . . . Mr. Gibbon's paper clearly foreshows that any attempt to satisfy the silver-inflation party in India by artificially enhancing the exchange value of the rupee will not only lead to opposition from the great producing and manufacturing interests in that country, but may give rise to agrarian agitations of a serious character. A stable currency, in the true sense of the term, means a currency which is stable, not only in respect to foreign exchange, but also with reference to the general internal requirements of a country. . . . While the collapse of the International Conference may simplify the duties of Lord Herschell's Committee, it will not lessen the perils of the situation. The silver crisis which Mr. de Rothschild anticipates from the fail

MR. L. C. PROBYN ON A GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

MR. L. C. PROBYN, of Manchester, read a paper on Wednesday, 7th inst., of which he was the writer on "A Gold Standard for India," before the members of the Inssitute of Bankers at the London Institution. Mr. J. Herbert Tritton presided, and amongt those present were General Sir G. White (Commander-in-Chief in India), General Sir R. Pollock, General Sir A. Allison, Mr. R. B. Martin, M. P., Mr. W. Fowler, Mr. S. Ralli, and Mr. Foxwell.

Mr. Probyn, in the course of his remarks, pointed out that because a country had a gold monetary standard it did not follow that gold formed the principal or indeed any part of the circulating medium. In the United States gold scarcely circulated at all, the current transactions being carried out by paper of various descriptions at present sustained at par with gold by different devices, and—a less important though perhaps more striking instance—in Canada not only was there practically no gold in circulation, but though the maintenance at par of the circulating medium was insured by the "Dominion notes" being convertible into gold at the place at which they were made payable, the ultimate reserve of gold in the country in proportion to the circulation was insignificant. He gave other instances illustrative of his remark that it was not necessary for a country with a gold standard, according to the definition given, to have a gold circulation. Stress had been laid on this point because the possibility of the introduction of a gold standard into India depended on its recognition. This proposition was to establish a gold unit of valuation in India to provide for silver rupees constituting asat present the chief part of the current money of the country, to encourage in every way the extension of paper currency, to gradually replace the bulk of the silver reserve of the currency department with gold, thus to build up a gold reserve which should not only be the basis of the paper currency, but which should also to some extent be security for the difference between the intrinsic and nominal gold values of the silver representative coins; to allow no further increase to the stock of such coins without setting apart gold to meet the difference between their intrinsic and nominal gold values, and to arrange gradually for the convertibility into gold of rupees and notes, so that if, owing to the state of trade or other circumstances, representative money became redundant it might be automatically withdrawn by exchange into the standard substance. To attain this it would be necessary to pass an Act with the following propositions:—The legal standard to be declared to be ingots of gold, eleven twelfths pure, weighing 1lb. 2oz. 10wt. 6·5175 grains, the equivalent of £625, or10,000 rupees; the mints to be closed to the free coinage of silver thus restricting the use of that metal as money to the coins already in existence or which might hereafter be struck on the Government account, these coins to be declared still full legal tender as representatives of one ten thousandth part of the gold unit; the mints to be required to make gold brought to them without any charge, if in the form of full weight British gold coins subject to a small charge for melting and refining, if in any other form into these gold ingots; the currency department and all treasuries and sub treasuries acting for it to be authorised to give rupees or notes in exchange for sovereigns, and for such gold in quantities of not less than, say 20z., subject to a small charge for melting and refining, such gold being held as part of the ordinary currency reserve; the present 10,000 rupee notes of the currency department to be called in, and in future notes of Rs. 10,000, payable at the option of the holder either in gold or silver rupees, to be issued in exchange for gold alone, gold in the form of the standard ingots being specially reserved to meet every such note on standing; the gold other than that set apart for the gold notes to be held as part of the ordinary currency reserve until the amount held in silver became less than one-half of the reserve of the gold and silver combined, in which case the gold might, at the option of the Government, be used for the purchase and coinage of silver, to bring up the silver proportion to one-half. He admitted that his plan would not satisfy his Indian friends dependent on a rupee income, who clamoured, not unreasonably, for it to be raised to a higher figure. But he contended that if the money of India were placed on a sound and satisfactory footing it would be an easy matter to meet their just claims. Objection would also be taken to his scheme by those who thought it possible that an international agreement could be arrived at for the coinage of both gold and silver at a fixed ratio, and by those who attributed all our troubles to the a speciation o gold, but both classes would probably admit that the scheme was more desirable than the gold standard with a gold currency, which had such powerful advocates.—(Applause.)

In the discussion which ensued Mr. W. Fowler asked who wanted the proposed gold standard.—(Hear, hear.) He did not believe that the people of India required it, or that it would do them or anybody else any real good if it were introduced. There was no sufficient cause shown for so tremendous a change, and they had no right to impose such a change unless they were going to benefit the people of India.—(Applause.)

Thanks were accorded to Mr. Probyn for his paper.

"THE KANAKA."

THE predominant note in the Kanaka character, writes the "Antipodean," is certainly a merry one. From the period of his early childhood, when, with a piece of the cork-like dried stem of the banana tied round his neck, he disports himself the livelong day in the azure lagoon which fringes his sun-bathed isle, to the time when he shuffles off this mortal coil, he is always ready for a laugh. He takes life as he finds it, and does not prematurely age himself trying to solve the complex, ever-varying problems of civilisation. He is also free from tailors' bills or such like ills. For as the "Bab" ballad it informs us—

> "Except a shell, a bangle rare,
> A feather here, a feather there,
> The South Pacific nigger wear
> Their native nothingness."

Studied either amongst their reef-bound islands or on a North Queensland sugar plantation, the "boy"—like a Hibernian retainer a Kanaka is always a "boy"—are sure to make an impression on the investigator. In the former case the impression is sometimes tersely conveyed to the brain by a club. This method is crude, but effectual. On a sugar plantation, whether cutting and burning scrub, weeding or cutting cane and loating it on the trucks for the mill, the "boys" are always a cheerful feature in the landscape. Plantation impressions, although perhaps not so lasting as the popular island brand, are none the less pleasant to the earnest inquirer, for the life certainly suits the Kanaka temperament. The conditions of existence would probably meet with the approval of many representatives of very different nationalities. Board and lodging, clothes, blankets, soap, pipes, tobacco, and medical attendance are questions about which the cane-tillers need take no thought. A paternal Government also keeps an inspector to see that he is not abused or overworked. At the first tingle of the "knock-off" bell, "Bell, oh!" is repeated from field to field in every degree of shrillness, and soon the cane-rows are deserted. Not like tired labourers, but rather as frolicsome urchins school-released, do the gangs make for their huts. Some have long reeds with which they practise throwing the spear, others are sky-larking, all are talking or shouting, with the exception of a few musical enthusiasts who stride along to the strumming of their jews'-harps or reed mouth-organs. A gentleman from the Solomon Islands, perhaps, brings up the rear; with a small cloth round his waist, a black clay pipe stuck in the lobe of one ear, a round tin match-box in the other, and a red hibiscus flower in his hair, he looks an imposing object on the face of nature.

When the evening "ki-ki" is disposed of, the Kanaka begins to lay himself out for amusement. The musical contingent produce their mouth-organs, jews'-harps, and concertinas, and round the fires the boys from the different islands sing their songs of the immortal themes of love and warfare. Once fairly started they will "make" or dance and sing for hours together. A grand salvo, in the small hours of the tropical night, of double-charged old Tower muskets, is often the finale of the entertainment. It may perhaps be imagined that the work next day in some degree suffers after a musical evening. Similar results have been observed even in civilised communities. The hours of work on a plantation in summer are from 6-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.; in winter, if a heavenly climate with no frost can be termed winter, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. An hour for "ki-ki" and "Smoke, oh!" in the middle of the day is allowed all the year round. The weekly half-holiday on Saturday brings the Kanaka out in a new light. He dons those cherished garments stowed away in his box, and, accompanied by his Mary, also gorgeously attired, proceeds to "walk about." He visits his friends, and if there is a town within reasonable distance, it will be thronged by a law-abiding dusky crowd on Saturday night. The stores are never-ending sources of pleasure, for if a Kanaka does not want to buy anything himself, he can always comment on the purchases of his friends and tender his advice. These are privileges of which, being of an eminently sociable disposition, he is never slow to avail himself. If he buys two or more articles at the same place, he pays for each separately, receiving his change each time. Thus he escapes the pitfalls of mental calculation.

As a sportsman the Kanaka is not a shining success. A Melbourne boy was one day observed taking aim with a very old musket at a very small bird some twenty yards away from him. The weapon was heavy and rusty, and probably required at least a twelve-pound pull on the trigger; consequently the barrel was dropped a little, the charge buried itself about ten yards from the muzzle, and the bird flew away unharmed. "My word!" said the would-be bird-slayer, rubbing his shoulder, "me no bin pull him strong that fellow time." He was evidently under the impression that the harder the trigger was pulled the farther the shot would go—a conclusion to which his experience with his native bow and arrow would naturally lead him. As the boys from every island speak a different dialect, communication on a plantation is carried on by "Pidgen English," which is now almost universally understood in the South Seas. "Get me a crupper," said a friend of mine to a boy. "No savee, massa," was the reply. "Oh, you know him, go longa that fellow," at the same time pointing to the back of the saddle. "All right," said the boy, and fetched a crupper from the stable. "What name you call him?" he was then asked. "Oh! him bridle belong a tail!" he replied.

The Kanaka and his Mary, if he is fortunate enough to possess one, as a rule dwell happily together, each devoted to the other. They are, however, very jealous, and have a unique manner of venting their feelings if aroused by the green-eyed monster. For the offended party at once proceeds to the other's box, breaks it open, and proceeds to tear up every shred of clothing that may be in it; new or old, cheap or expensive, it all goes into small pieces. This is a custom which might, as a stimulus to trade, be adopted in other latitudes. Of the affectionate disposition of the Kanaka many instances could be given. Pakoo, a Tanna man, was in the hospital very ill with consumption; his wife came frequently to see him. At last it was apparent that the end was very near. "Take it with you, take it with you,!" cried the woman, at the same time pulling a cheap photograph of herself from her pocket and forcing it into the hand of the dying man. Then she fainted. Pakoo died that afternoon, and his wife, broken-hearted, followed him within three months.

SECRET SERVICE.

"ONE night early in October 1797, says London Society, a person came to the house of Lord Downshire in London, and desired to see him immediately. Lord Downshire went into the hall and found a man muffled in a cloak, with a hat slouched over his face, who requested a private interview. The duke (*sic*) took him into his library and, when he threw off his disguise, recognised in his visitor the son of a gentleman of good fortune in the north of Ireland, with whom he was slightly acquainted." Thus writes Mr. Froude in his "English in Ireland," and though several years have passed since, and "thousands of readers have been interested by his picture of the muffled figure gliding at dark to breathe in Downshire's ear most startling disclosures, no attempt to solve the mystery onshrouding it," so we are told by the author of "Secret Service under Pitt," has until now been made. This work of disclosure has been undertaken by Mr. Fitzpatrick, who by his diligent research through oceans of dusty deeds and parchments, has added another proof to the truth of the words, "That which is hidden shall be made known." "That which is whispered in the ear shall be spoken aloud from the house-top."

Though nigh upon a century has come and gone since the dark night that Downshire's friend spoke the first words of betrayal, earned the first wage of treachery, the veil has at length been drawn aside; for so many and convincing are the proofs, so minute and circumstantial the evidence that Mr. Fitzpatrick adduces in support of his statement, that there can be little or no doubt that he has really discovered the identity of Froude's "muffled figure," whose name, so carefully was the secret kept, was not even "revealed in the most secret correspondence between the Home Office and Dublin Castle." This person was, we now learn, "no other than Samuel Turner, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Turner's Glen, Newry," one of the shrewdest heads of the Northern executive of United Irishmen. It is difficult to imagine how any combination of circumstances, however unhappy, could have so utterly, and in so short a space of time, altered the character of a man who, not many months before "he glided through the dark to Lord Downshire's house in London," had acted the double part of martyr and hero, "winning alternately the sympathy and admiration of the people." A sudden temptation has of an avowed, for a moment, the fate of many a good man and true, but Turner's act of treachery appears to have been premeditated and was certainly carried out, though with the greatest precaution and secrecy, for many years. He stipulated that he should never be called on to appear in a court of justice to prosecute anyone who might be taken up in consequence of his discoveries. His letters were usually without any signature, and, if obliged for any purpose to use a name chose an alias; at one time it was "J. Richardson," at another "Furnes," and he appears to have had a lively dread of the martyrdom of exposure and social ostracism. That his treachery was no hasty act done in a moment of weakness is also proved by his having come to London from Hamburg, where "he had fled with others from Belfast, in the general dispersion of the leaders and was received by Lady Edward Fitzgerald, better known to the general reader as the beautiful Pamela, as her guest and most trusted friend saw everyone who came to her house," and "kept watch over her letter-bag."

Before that memorable interview at Lord Downshire's, after which "conscience made him a coward" and he went in constant dread of the assassin's knife, Turner had been a brave and fearless gentleman, as the following anecdote connected with the "wearing of the green" conclusively proves: "In 1793 Turner was a member of the United Irishmen, one of the leaders who for self and fellows pledged his life, his fortune, and his honour to put an end to British supremacy in Ireland." That same year Lord Carhampton was commander of the forces, and passing through Newry on a tour of inspection, saw, while waiting at the hotel for a change of horses, Mr. Turner wearing a large green necktie. Thinking this "a fine opportunity to crow a rebel and assert his own courage—a quality for which he was not noted—he swaggered up to Mr. Turner and asked, 'Whose man are you who dares to wear that rebellious emblem?' 'I am my own man,' was the stern reply; 'whose man are you who dares to speak so insolently to an Irish gentleman?' 'I am one who will make you wear a hempen necktie instead of your flaunting French silk, if you do not instantly remove it,' to which retort he received for answer, 'I wear this colour because I like it. As it is obnoxious to you, come and take it off.' An invitation that was not accepted by the bluster-er, who turned to leave; but Turner by a rapid movement prevented this and, 'presenting his card,' demanded the address of the other, who told him that 'he would learn it sooner than he would like.' 'I must know your name,' replied Turner. 'Until now I have never had the misfortune to be engaged in a quarrel with aught but gentlemen who knew how to make themselves responsible for their acts. You cannot insult me with impunity, whatever your name may be; I will yet find it out, and post you in every court as a coward.'" The pity of it, to think that this bold and fearless gentleman should, ere twelve short months had passed, have fallen from his high estate and live a life haunted by "the dread spectre of assassination." If by treachery he lived, by treachery also he died. Turner went to the Isle of Man, and having quarrelled there with a Mr. Boyce, agreed that their dispute should be settled by an appeal to arms. As Turner was preparing for the struggle, his adversary shot him through the head.

The Lords of the Admiralty have received the following letter from M. Waddington, with reference to the French Cemetery at Chatham:—"The Government of the Republic has been made acquainted through me with the recent decision taken by the Government of the Queen to assure the preservation of the funeral monument at Chatham, where rest the remains of the soldiers and sailors of the First Empire, who died prisoners of war on board the English hulks. I am charged to make known to your lordships that the Minister of Marine has been particularly affected at the initiative taken in this matter by the British Administration. I shall be much obliged to you if you will make known to her Majesty's Government the sincere feeling of gratitude of the Government of the Republic for the homage rendered to our deceased soldiers.—(Signed) WADDINGTON."

IN the French Chamber, on Dec. 10, the Minister of Marine presented a demand for a supplementary credit to defray the expenses of the Dahomey expedition. The debate on the Excise Law Amendment Bill was resumed, and a proposal to increase the license-taxes, which was expected to yield a sum of £880,000, was rejected on a division by 293 to 253 votes. M. Casimer-perier then suggested that the Bill should be sent back to the Budget Committee in order that, if possible, some means might be devised for making up the deficit on the revenue thus created.

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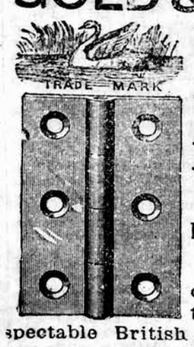

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